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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DESIGNATES NEW LEADERSHIP

AU221510 Tirana ATA in English 1430 GMT 22 Nov 82

["First Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly Opened" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA) -- The first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings today before noon.

The deputies and the guests welcomed with applause and acclamations the appearance on the tribune of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrades Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnikk Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali attend the proceedings of the session.

On behalf of the eldest deputies, the session was declared open by the Deputy Shefqet Peci. He said among others in his speech that the group of the elder deputies charged me to declare open the proceedings of the first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly. Declaring the session open, allow me on behalf of your name, to express from this high rostrum to all the Albanian people our boundless gratitude and the profound respect for their great trust, by electing us as their representatives to the supreme organ of the state power.

Thanking all the electors, we promise them, that under the leadership of the Party of Labour, with our respected leader Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, we will always be loyal sons and servants of the party and the Albanian people, will exert all our energies to fulfil, in the best way and to the end as representatives of the people, the very important tasks set by the 8th historic congress of the party.

Then the People's Assembly elected its presidency. The member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA, Pali Miska, was unanimously elected chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly. Vice-chairmen of the Presidency were elected: the deputy of the Tirana District Yashar Mezelxhiu and the Heroine of Socialist Labour, the deputy of the region of Dropulli, Gjirokastra District, Vitori Curri; and secretary of the Presidency was elected to the deputy of Tropoja District, Jakup Shiqerukaj.

The chairman of the Presidency, Comrade Pali Miska thanked for the trust given and assured the People's Assembly that he will honourably carry out in compliance with the Constitution the task he is charged with, always led by the correct line of the party and the teachings of our leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then, the assembly approved the agenda:

1 -- Approval of the draft-regulation of the People's Assembly.

2 -- Election of the Commission of the People's Assembly.

3 -- Election of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

4 -- Designation of the Council of Ministers.

5 -- Election of the high court and appointment of the general attorney of the PSR of Albania.

6 -- Approval of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

After the draft-regulation was unanimously approved, the commissions of the People's Assembly were elected:

1. The Jurical Commission

2. Plan-Budget

3. Industry

4. Agriculture

5. Construction-Communication-Post Telegraph

6. Foreign Affairs

7. Education, Culture

8. Trade

9. Health Service-Public Service

Concerning the third item of the agendy, for the election of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Simon Stefani took the floor. He said:

I am charged by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party as well as by a group of deputies of Puka, Fier, Vlora, Dibra and Gjirokastra Districts, to present for approval the make up of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the 10th legislature.

Before presenting concretely the new make up of the Presidium, on behalf of the party and your name, I want to point out and thank the comrades of the present Presidium of the People's Assembly for their fruitful work, to stress that they have devotedly served the people in this supreme organ, loyally abiding by the line of the party and the demands of the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The new make up of the Presidium, that will be proposed, does not include a part of the former comrades, whom the party, as until now, will continue to love and respect for their struggle and work. This change is made, on the one hand, to relieve somewhat the elder people and on the other hand, to create possibilities in accordance with the orientations of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, that like in all organism, in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, too, as a supreme organ of the state power in permament activity, appoint younger comrades. This is conditioned by the lofty interests of the homeland, its present and future.

According to the article Nr 75 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly is made up of the president, three vice-presidents, the secretary and 10 members.

The list I am presenting for approval includes party leaders, affirmed for outstanding activity and great loyalty both during the national liberation war and following liberation. It also includes comrade deputies who have claimed distinction in the sectors where they work and as social activists, and above all for their loyalty to the party, people and the homeland.

Concretely, I propose:

Comrade Ramiz Alia be elected to the post of the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

- Vice-presidents, comrades,

1 - Rita Marko

2 - Xhafer Spahiu

3 - Emine Guri

- Secretary, Comrade Sihat Tozhaj

After the election of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the chairman of the Presidency, Comrade Pali Miska, read the letter of Comrade Adil Carcani addressed to the People's Assembly, through which he presented the resignation of the Council of Ministers.

The resignation was approved.

Then the floor was taken by Comrade Enver Hoxha to make the proposal for the new chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Enver Hoxa, first secretary of the CC of the PLA said in his speech:

Comrade deputies,

Today is a marked event for all of us. The people entrusted and elected us to represent them here, in the supreme organ of the state power, the People's Assembly. This is a great honour and trust. It is at the same time a duty of high responsibility which we will try to fulfill with all our forces, with boundless love for the homeland and the great cause of the construction of socialism and the defence of homeland. Our glorious party is leading us with maturity.

Allow me that in the name of the Central Committee of the party to propose that in the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania be appointed once again the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Adil Carcani, who will be charged to present to the People's Assembly the composition of the new government. Working untiringly Comrade Adil has carried out with ability the task of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, he was charged with at the beginning of this year. I express my conviction that the new Council of Ministers to be headed by Comrade Adil Carcani will fulfil with great loyalty and honour the tasks of high responsibilities which emerge from the constitution and will carry into effect the historic decision of the 8th congress of the party.

I invite comrade deputies, to approve unanimously the candidature of Comrade Adil Carcani for the task of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The candidature proposed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, according to which Comrade Adil Carcani is charged with the task of the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the creation of the new government, was unanimously approved.

Today's sitting was over.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON CONTINUITY OF CPSU POLICY

AU201431 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 20 Nov 82

["Unity and Solidarity" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 20 (BTA) -- In an extensive commentary on the events of the past week, Mr Petur Bochukov writes in today's "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" on "the close rallying of the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, firmly determined to follow up the policy, which they have been following while Leonid Brezhnev was alive."

The author points out that the continuity in the Soviet leadership, the unity and the solidarity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, were manifested at the extraordinary plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which elected Mr Yuriy Andropov for secretary general of the Central Committee of the party. It is stressed also that the strength of the Soviet state lies in the unity and the optimism of the people, in their profound faith in the political vanguard and their leadership, in the firm resolution of the Soviet people to march on unswervingly along the path of prime builders, to go on wholeheartedly translating the socio-economic and the peace policy of the Communist Party into reality.

Further on the commentary of Mr Bochukov stresses that the Soviet Union is ready to build its relations with the United States upon the foundations of complete equality, non-interference and mutual respect for the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of the remedying of the international situation. "Under the present extremely strained and alarming international situation, every positive step, every contact and conversation between high-ranking officials of the Soviet Union and the United States quite naturally inspire feelings of hopes for change towards better and a more realistic and business-like approach on the part of the Americans towards the complex and difficult problems of bilateral relations," concludes "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" in its commentary.

PDRY ENVOY DISTURBED BY HABIB MEDIATION EFFORTS

AU191452 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 /BTA/ --- The ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said today that the new tour of Mr Philip Habib, can bring about a "new conflagation in the Middle East." The result of his previous tours was the occupation of Lebanon by the Israelis.

At the press conference in Sofia, Mr Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, stressed that the people of Yemen will continue the struggle for the unification of northern and southern Yemen, in spite of the resistance of the reactionary forces in northern Yemen and in the Arab world. A united Yemen will be "the main and decisive force" of the Arab peninsula and this scares the reactionary Arab regimes, said the ambassador.

He stressed that there existed solid and friendly ties between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Bulgaria. The friendship and cooperation treaty, signed a year ago, is an expression of the joint efforts for peace in the world, for the final victory of socialism in the world.

The ambassador said, that the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture, industry and health care and education has been expanded and strengthened.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. SIGNED

AU191646 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov. 19 (BTA) -- Today the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mrs Maria Zakharieva, and the ambassador of the United States here, Mr Robert Barry, signed a plan for exchanges in the sphere of culture, education, science and technology between Bulgaria and the United States for 1983 and 1984.

It is stressed in the document that the government of the United States and Bulgaria are guided by the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki and the agreement they have signed for cooperation in the above mentioned spheres.

Every year the two countries will exchange specialists and university lecturers. Annually Bulgaria will grant five American scholars and students of Bulgarian and Slavonic history and literature conditions for study in this country. The United States will grant a lecturer at the summer season for Bulgarian teachers in English. Bulgaria and the United States will facilitate the concluding of agreements on direct exchanges between university, research and other organizations, as well as exchanges of information on the education system, scientific and auxiliary literature.

They will encourage the exchange of exhibitions and the contacts between the respective bodies of the press, the translation and the publication of text books, research literature and fiction. Apart from this, cooperation is envisaged in the sphere of the theatre and the cinema.

NEW MPR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO TANCHEV

AU191351 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19/BTA/ -- The newly appointed Mongolian ambassador here, Mr Legdengiyn Damdinjab, presented his credentials today.

During the ceremony Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, emphasized: "The relations between the BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between the two countries and peoples, are developing on the basis of the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Every year they keep extending and consolidating". Mr Damdinjab pointed out that the friendship and many-sided cooperation between Mongolia and Bulgaria were developing and deepening in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty.

YORDANOV LEADS DELEGATION TO UNESCO SESSION

AU211857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Culture Committee, departed on 21 November for Paris. It will take part in the fourth extraordinary general conference of UNESCO.

LILOV RECEIVES PZPR DELEGATION LEADER WOZNIAK

AU191946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee.

At the meeting information was exchanged on the tasks which the BCP and the PZPR are coping with at the present stage of development.

The Polish party delegation, headed by Marian Wozniak, was also received by Comrade Todor Bozhinov. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

ACTIVITIES OF FILIPOV, STANISHEV NOTED

AU202100 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT on 20 November reports that Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov attended a celebration in Doyrentsi village, Lovech Okrug marking the 1982 successes achieved in culture and agriculture.

The same radio broadcast reports that National Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov attended and addressed a meeting on 20 November held in Usoitsa village, Sofia Okrug marking the 60th anniversary of the death of a partisan.

BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev is reported by Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT 19 November to have met earlier with (?M. Cepeda Vargas), a member of the Colombian Communist Party and editor in chief of VOZ PROLETARIA, the party organ.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL GROUP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU192018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The National Assembly committee on people's councils held a session today chaired by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the committee. The session was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Dimitur Dimitrov, head of the BCP Central Committee Mass Organizations Department.

A report on the implementation of the country's budget and plan up to the present moment was read. The National Assembly deputies discussed draft projects on the country's socioeconomic development uniform plan and on the okrug budgets for 1983. The chairmen of the municipal people's councils in the towns of Bolyarovo, Trun, Malko Turnovo and Zemen reported on the fulfillment of joint instruction No 22 of the BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers for accelerating socioeconomic development of fourth and fifth functional type conurbation systems, of the border areas and of the Strandzha-Sakar area. Although much has been accomplished up to now in this sector, it is still insufficient. It was pointed out that the aforementioned instruction has created prerequisites for accelerating development of those areas, but that better organization is required to solve social problems more promptly. The okrug people's councils must devote greater attention to the conurbation systems, assisting them with financial means, raw materials and a labor force, as well as by ensuring the more prompt planning of production workshops.

The committee also discussed and reviewed the results of the joint activities of people's councils with social organizations in Ruse Okrug for the active participation of the working people in the administration and in the deveopment of this okrug.

ZHIVKOV LETTER READ AT PANCHEVSKI FUNERAL

AU191949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Summary] Thousands of people from the capital and from all over the country gathered at the central club of the People's Army today to pay their respects to deceased Army Gen Petur Panchevski, who recently died.

Among those present at the army club where Army Gen Panchevski was lying in state were Comrades Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army and fellow-workers of the deceased army general.

Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department, opened the funeral meeting at the Sofia cemetery. "He read a letter from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, expressing sincere condolences to the family and friends of Petur Panchevski."

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, spoke of the heroism and deeds of Army Gen Petur Panchevski. Wreaths were laid at the grave on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Defense Ministry, other ministries, political and mass organizations, and the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and his representative in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA -- On 17 November 1982 Grigor Kurchmarski, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador to Algeria, presented his credentials to Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 82 p 6 AU]

NEW AIRLINE ROUTE -- Sofia, Nov 18 (BTA) -- An additional air line has been opened to link Sofia with the capital of Malta, La Valletta, via Athens. As from early November the planes of the "Balkan" civil aviation have been flying to Malta twice a week. The new regular air line is the 41st international line of the Bulgarian civil aviation. Not long ago a line has been opened to link the Bulgarian seaside city of Burgas with Budapest round-the-year. The flights are once a week. The Burgas-Budapest air bridge became necessary because of the steadily rising number of Hungarian holidaymakers to Bulgaria. In the first nine months of 1982 alone, 182 00 Hungarians stayed in the country of whom 1500 00 [figures as received] in the coastal resorts and towns. It has been envisaged that by the end of this year, the "Balkan" civil aviation will inaugurate a regular air line to Harare, Zimbabwe. [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 18 Nov 82 AU]

'UNREALISTIC PREMISES' OF REAGAN POLICY VIEWED

LD221114 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[From "Foreign Topics of the Day," introduced by Bohuslav (Goetzi)]

[Text] The televised broadcast on international issues, including the problems of arms control, to be delivered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan today is awaited with increased interest not only in the United States, but also elsewhere. Michal Stasz has sent us the following dispatch from Washington:

[Begin Stasz recording] The broadcast to be made by the U.S. President today was completed several days ago, and its contents are already known in Washington. The American so-called peace concept is based on such unrealistic premises that no one can take it seriously. The prinicple thesis of Reagan's approach is that the U.S. from-the-position-of-strength policy must be accepted, otherwise the United States allegedly will not be willing to engage in talks with anyone. According to reports from Washington yesterday, this concerns the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, already under way, as well as possible future contacts with Soviet representatives.

The real intentions of the president, as far as disarmament is concerned, are borne out by his plan to announce the final decision on the building of the MX missile system. This system is one of the most costly projects in U.S. history, leaving behind even the construction of the Alaska oil pipeline.

The broadcast has already encountered criticism from various U.S. representatives, including members of Congress. Most of the criticism is concentrated on Reagan's saber-rattling, which some commentators described as the wrong signal to the Soviet Union, especially since the U.S. Administration would like to present itself as a peacemaker, as the U.S. President himself will attempt to convince the world. [end recording]

That was Michal Stasz on tonight's television broadcast to be made by the U.S. President. However, Ronald Reagan will not say in it, for instance, that the system of the medical care in the United States has been practically destroyed during the two years of his government. This has been confirmed in an interview given to the CHICAGO SUN-TIMES by Anthony Robbins, chairman of the U.S. Public Health Association. According to him, immunization programs for children as well as other large-scale medical preventive actions are being threatened. The seriousness of the situation is borne out by the fact that Robbins has called on the appropriate government agencies to take measures to rescue American medical care.

Ronald Reagan will not talk in his broadcast about the need to normalize and expand trade contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, either. Such a need was pointed out by Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in an ABC TV interview yesterday. According to him, sanctions and embargoes do not harm the Soviet Union. On the contrary, they inflict damage on the United States.

VATICAN'S 'PERFIDIOUS GAME' AGAINST CSSR DECRIED

AU191255 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Prof Jaroslav Celko, doctor of sciences, in column "On the Theme of the Day": "Hostile Plans Will Fail Again"]

[Excerpt] The leading circles of the Catholic Church are in the camp of the enemies of the revolutionary changes that are taking place as a result of socialist revolution.

A greater part of their counterrevolutionary endeavor consists of a hate-filled crusade against the countries of the socialist community. They are paying considerable attention to our socialist fatherland, too.

The Vatican launched an attack against our state shortly after the victory of the working people in February 1948. At that time it forced the church hierarchy in our country to take a negative stance on the path of building socialism embarked upon by our fatherland. In the course of the following three decades the Vatican took several overt or covert hostile steps aimed at undermining the construction efforts within the state and at weakening its standing on the international scene. The vigorous activity of certain circles of the Catholic Church abroad as well as in our country on the side of counterrevolutionary forces when they made their appearance in 1968-69 is well known.

In certain situations the Vatican dares to launch overt attacks on our fatherland. At the end of the 1940s it was the "cold war," later on the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces in the Hungarian People's Republic, then in our country and recently in the Polish People's Republic. Now we have, in particular, the deterioration of the international situation, provoked and still nurtured by reactionary leading circles of the current capitalist world. The tension in the present-day world clearly creates the "background" for the stances, plans and concrete actions of Pope John Paul II vis-a-vis Socialist Czechoslovakia, which definitely cannot be called friendly. The substantial part of Pope John Paul II's activity concerning Czechoslovakia falls fully within the framework of the hate-filled psychological warfare waged by the present-day imperialist circles against the community of socialist states in general and against our fatherland in particular. And the Pope wants to drag our leading Catholic dignitaries and other church structures into this perfidious game.

The activity of the pope and those church circles that support him — because there also are those who do not agree with him -- is aimed against our endeavor to continue building advanced socialism in Czechoslovakia. That means that this activity is hostile toward our entire society and at the same time palpably harms -- and even the pope's sweet words cannot hide it -- the interests of the normal believer-members of the Catholic Church. Therefore it cannot remain without reaction from our side.

Up to now the Vatican has lost every clash it has provoked with our state in the interest of world reaction. Its plans in fact met with resolute opposition on the part of the population. Such a stance also has been assumed by the majority of the rank-and-file believers and a part of Czechoslovak priests in real socialism. This experience is very valuable and instructive. The endeavors of our socialist state aimed at the constant deepening of the political and moral unity of all its citizen-proponents of the scientific weltanschauung, and religious people will continue to develop on its foundation. And this unity is and will remain one of the important factors in the current and future development. It is in fact one of the guarantees that the current plans of Pope John Paul II against Socialist Czechoslovakia will inevitably fail. Hand in hand, under the leadership of the Communist Party, we will all purposefully and consistently continue on the path we have embarked upon of building real socialism and of making gradual transition to communism as the most progressive and most humane historical prospect for all mankind.

HUSAK CONCLUDES AUSTRIAN VISIT 19 NOVEMBER

Tours Voest Plant

AU191740 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] CSSR state and party chief Husak completed his 3-day state visit to Austria today with a visit to the Voest corporation in Linz.

In a joint communique published at the conclusion of the visit, the two heads of state noted positive trends in the bilateral economic relations as well as a positive development in the handling of humanitarian problems with respect to Austria. This is a literal quote and hence worded in such an intricate manner. Further opportunities for easing restrictions shall be examined with respect to tourist traffic. Cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science should be developed and deepened. This is only a brief excerpt from the very long communique of the two sides.

Cables Hosts From Aircraft

LD192330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Following his departure by air from Austria to Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak president of the republic, has sent from the aircraft the following telegram to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the federal president of the Republic of Austria.

On my departure by air from your country allow me to send to you and your people my sincere greetings and to voice my heartfelt thanks for the care and hospitality accorded to me and members of my entourage during our visit to the Republic of Austria. I am convinced that the results of the talks I conducted with you, the federal chancellor, and other leading and political figures will be of benefit to the further intensification of mutual cooperation and stability of goodneighborly relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Austria for the benefit of the people of both states and in the interest of strengthening peace in Europe and the world.

To you personally, esteemed Mr Federal President, I wish further successses in your responsible work for the wellbeing of the Austrian people, creative strength, good health and personal contentment.

Welcomed Home by Officials

LD191744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, the president of the CSSR, has returned today from his official visit to Austria, which took place at the invitation of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the federal president of the Republic of Austria. At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague, festively decorated with the flags of both countries, Comrade Gustav Husak was welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, including Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak. CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova.

Commentator Assesses Visit

LD202236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] In the following talk Kvetoslav Faix discusses the results of the 3-day official visit to Austria by Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the republic.

It was a very important visit. For the first time in the history of the independent state of the Czechs and Slovaks our highest representative paid a visit to Austria. This testifies to the fact that relations between our two countries have, for various reasons, not always been good; on the other side it is a proof of how much has been done by both sides during the past few years to improve these relations and to place them on the level of goodneighborly cooperation.

The Austrian hosts prepared a very demanding program for Comrade Husak. Friendly but very frank talks about mutual relations as well as about important international issues were conducted, not only at the negotiation tables but also during luncheons, dinners and other unofficial occasions. And although views differed on certain issues under discussion, all the talks were aimed at the sole objective of further deepening and strengthening mutual cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres as well as cooperation in other sections, and to seek ways toward better neighborly relations. This is not only desirable but also essential in view of the current international situation because peaceful coexistence and the ensuring of security on our continent must begin with broad cooperation between states which are direct neighbors.

During the talks five important interstate treaties were signed in the hall of mirrors of the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, seat of the president of the Republic of Austria, which will significantly influence broad mutual cooperation. But as Comrade Husak said to Czechoslovak journalists who accompanied him, during his talks with the highest Austrian representatives concrete ways were sought to expand further economic cooperation. Political contacts, too, will be continued. Comrade Husak invited Federal President Kirchschlaeger to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with sincere pleasure. Next year, Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is to visit our country.

Mutual contacts, however, will also be developed along other lines, for instance between the South Bohemian, South Moravian and West Bohemian regions and the neighboring Austrian provinces of Burgenland and Upper and Lower Austria. Representatives of the largest Austrian industrial concern, Voest-Alpine, which employs 75,000 people, in particular expressed special interest in economic cooperation with Czechoslovak industrial enterprises, during Comrade Husak's visit to Linz. During our tour of the Voest-Alpine works in Linz we were able to convince ourselves, during talks with the employees of this steel plant who prepared a very cordial welcome for Comrade Husak, what great importance ordinary people in Austria attach to goodneighborly relations with our republic.

Comrade Husak stressed on several occasions during his appearances in Austria that he gained good impressions from the talks he conducted. And the same sentiment was expressed by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, when he told our journalists that he was convinced we would travel a good road in the future.

The only disturbing factor, which could not jeopardize in any way the success of the visit to Austria by the highest representatives of the CSSR, were preposterous provocations by reactionary forces and the manner in which certain Austrian information media and in particular commentators of the Austrian radio and television were reporting this visit. The fact is that they have already swapped horses. Riding now on the crest of Reagan's cold war against the socialist countries, and in open variance with the concrete policy pursued by the Austrian Government and the interests of the Austrian people, they paraded their hatred for Socialist Czechoslovakia.

But during all the conversations we had with representatives of the Austrian state or with Austrian citizens, whether in Vienna or Linz, we were able to convince ourselves that in Austria, too, the clocks are ticking in a different way than the supporters of the cold war would wish.

AUSTRIAN GROUP SEEKS RELEASE OF CZECH DISSIDENTS

AU192133 [Editorial Report] Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 19 November carries that 600-word text on page 4 of an appeal made by the "Austrian Committee for Solidarity with the CSSR" to CSSR President Husak requesting him to stop the persecution of CSSR citizens because of their political views or religious convictions.

The appeal which is signed by the committee secretary, Georg Breuer, and the Chairwoman, university professor Dr. Erika Weinzierl, welcomes Husak's visit to Vienna and stresses the need for good relations between states with different social systems. It regrets the still unsatisfactory state of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations and notes that "Austrian public opinion cannot understand that in your country men and women who enjoy great prestige are being persecuted for acts which according to our sense of justice cannot at all be considered offenses."

In this context the appeal refers to Engineer Rudolf Battek to whom CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek had promised an exit permit during his official visit to Austria but who is still in Czechoslovakia.

In the appeal the committee also asks for the liberation of imprisoned writer Vaclav Haval, Dr. Vaclav Benda, Petr Uhl, Jan Litomiski, Ivan Jirous and others sentenced to serve prolonged prison terms.

The appeal ends by pointing out that nothing could improve the climate for Husak's visit to Austria more than if he made use of his right to grant clemency.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA SCORES YUGOSLAV DAILY, THEATER

AU181237 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 82 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "In the Aftermath of the Visit by the Yugoslav Premier in Our Country; Good Standard of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] It is no secret that the practices of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia differ. There are differences in domestic conditions as well as in the international standing of our countries -- Yugoslavia is one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, which also includes other socialist states, and our country is member of the Warsaw Pact. It is evident that this dissimilarity has not prevented successful development of our cooperation and friendly relations. True, it is hardly useful when some Yugoslav newspapers or some Belgrade theaters provide opportunities for such Czechoslovak political emigrees and inward [duchovny] exiles who have taken hostile positions vis-a-vis our socialist system. For example, the Zagreb weekly DANAS or the Belgrade national theater would not do this if similar Yugoslav elements were involved.... Fortunately, our relations have not been built on irresponsibility or malice of a few people: however, their disturbing, downright negative and provocative acts cannot be ignored. However, barking will not stop a caravan.

And the caravan pushes inexorably on -- as also the communique on last week's Czechoslovak-Yugoslav talks states. "The CSSR premier and the president of the SFRY's Federal Executive Council expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY are successfully developing and deepening in all spheres of life for the benefit of both countries and their people."

HUSAK CONGRATULATES AL-JUMAYYIL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD211746 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to his Lebanese colleague Amin al-Jumayyil on his country's national day.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA

LD220332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed (?Zdeno Litavsky) to be the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. At the same time he decided to recall Jaroslav Cisar from that post.

'EXCEEDINGLY URGENT' ENERGY CHECKS ANNOUNCED

AU191246 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Handling Fuels and Power With the Utmost Economy"]

[Excerpts] In line with a decision of central party and state bodies, a social check on the use of fuels, power and propellants will be carried out throughout the national economy. This will happen instantaneously, without losing even a single day of precious time. Responsible for preparing and implementing this check are the respective managers of enterprises, plants, cooperative farms, other state and economic organizations, national committees and others at all levels of management.

We opened today's editorial with these tersely worded sentences to underline the importance of the event. (We deliberately avoid the word action). It is designed to contribute everywhere to asserting a more exacting approach to the consumption of fuels, power and propellants and to making fuel economy a generally valid law and rationalization one of the key concerns of every employee.

The question may be raised whether this "sounding the alarm" is not premature. After all, the weather is still favorable. The electric powerplants have been supplied ahead of schedule; graded coal has been destined mainly for the domestic markets; the underground gas reservoirs are filled with 2 billion cubic meters of natural gas; and following the government's measures of last November, the consumption of liquid fuels has declined.

Nonetheless, "we regard a more economical use of fuels and power as one of the most important tasks facing our economy," as CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle said at the recent session of the People's Chamber.

Let us first stress the words "one of the most important." The danger exists that some people will take the stress being put on the necessity to handle fuels and power with the utmost care lightly. They have heard so many times about the national economic growth rate as being strongly dependent on the development of the fuel-power base that they may regard the sentence as trite and commonplace. Others, in turn, assume that the matter concerns the center alone because it is the center that makes decisions about all major investments. And what about the small consumers, the households? This year alone, the state will subsidize the public's consumption of fuels and power with Kcs 3.5 billion. Toward the end of the current quinquennium, this subsidy should amount to as much as Kcs 5 billion. However, these impressive figures have yet another aspect, which is not as well known -- prices that are below production costs and below the cost of fuel and power imports lead to a careless attitude and often to a downright waste of these irrecoverable values.

The foregoing may sound too harsh, it may create the impression that we have not scored any successes in the area under discussion. We do not ignore our successes -- and, with regard to present and future needs, their value will even grow -- but we must think primarily of what is ahead of us.

Let us quote from the guidelines for the implementation of the social check: "In view of the increasingly intricate situation, the development so far has not created the adequate prerequisites for a long-term and lasting reduction of energy-intensiveness. Moreover, in putting the final touches on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we have had to proceed from smaller volumes of fuel-power resources than originally expected.... Added to this are arrears in building nuclear powerplants, in developing the extraction facilities of the North Bohemian brown coal mines as well as problems in the area of imports."

The further development of the economy and its effectiveness are thus contingent, to a decisive degree, upon raising the standard of streamlining the consumption of fuels, power and propellants. From a given quantity, we must produce more: This imperative need has not come like a bolt from the blue. The party has often stressed that this task must permanently be the focus of the whole society's attention.

Now, metaphorically speaking, there is no place to retreat to. There is no way of evading the problem. We are facing the problem of improving the fuel and energy economy eyeball to eyeball.

The stress the party and the government place on streamlining energy consumption within the framework of the 02 state target program is a manifestation of economic need, not of an emergency [nouze]. If we were to give preference to the term emergency, agitation and propaganda would be easier but we would be committing a mistake. It is a fact that motives determine both the aims and the means of achieving the aims. We want to switch the entire national economy as quickly as possible onto the path of intensive development, to raise effectiveness and to improve our products' competitiveness on foreign markets. The streamlining of fuel and energy consumption is one of the ways to achieve this goal.

The social check on the use of fuels and energy is part of a broad range of measures decided upon by the central party and state bodies in the interest of streamlining consumption. The other planned steps include, for example, comprehensive measures affecting the systems of management and planning, organization, economic instruments and the material and technical prerequisites. However, the check will play an irreplaceable role among them because its objectives are exceedingly urgent.

HAVLIN ATTENDS CONCLUSION OF YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD200422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The fifth state-wide conference of undergraduate members of the Socialist Union of Youth ended in Prague today. Ivana Bernaskova reports:

This summit assembly of undergraduates has been followed today by the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Josef Havlin, its secretary. On the agenda was a discussion, which was concluded before lunch, by Miroslav Stepan, chairman of the International Union of Students. During two days of deliberation, 32 delegates and guests participated. Taking part in the debates were students from all regions of our country and their contributions, as Comrade Stepan said, reflected problems of the activity of the Socialist Union of Youth in universities and colleges. Speeches by Czechoslovak students, who are preparing themselves for their future professions at higher educational establishments in the fraternal socialist states, provided interesting contributions to the debates. Many ideas for improving the quality of youth union work at universities and colleges have emerged from the meetings of ten working sections. The entire conference and proceedings were businesslike, constructive and critical. The atmosphere, typical for a meeting of young people, was not lacking either.

MITTAG INTERVIEWED ON JAPAN VISIT 31 OCT-4 Nov

AU191745 East Berlin HORIZONT No 46/1982 in German p 3

[Interview with Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary of the SED, on his visit to Japan from 31 October to 4 November]

[Text] [Question] What impressions did you gain in connection with your visit to Japan on the development of relations between the GDR and Japan?

[Answer] With the state visit of Erich Honecker the relations between the GDR and Japan were placed on a new, higher stage. This statement made 1 1/2 years ago has been confirmed in life. There has been a lasting effect from this state visit, and this was also stressed by important Japanese interlocutors. This shows in the spirit of understanding among peoples, of the peaceful coexistence among states of diverse social order and in securing peace and the development of mutually advantageous economic relations.

In the talks with the president of the House of Councillors, Tokunaga, the president of the House of Representatives, Fukuda, and the foreign minister of Japan, Sakurauchi, the positive development of the relations between the two states was stressed with the mention of important facts. These include the entering into force of the treaty on trade and sea-navigation as the important international law basis of mutual trade and transport relations. They also include the development of relations between the parliaments of both countries as recently expressed by the visit of the president of the House of Representatives, Fukuda. This visit and the friendly reception of President Fukuda were met with great attention in Japanese political circles.

A positive result was achieved regarding the dynamic development of the economic and the trade relations in the talk with the minister of trade and industry, Abe.

All partners in the talk, both those representing the Japanese Government and parliament and those representing Japanese economic and industrial circles, reaffirmed the will to further develop relations with the GDR on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi declared that the Japanese Government wishes further close cooperation with the GDR.

The meeting with the member of the emperor's family, Prince Takamatsu, must be stressed as characteristic of the atmosphere in the relations between the GDR and Japan. Prince Takamatsu accepted with gratitude the cordial greetings of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to Emperor Hirohito, and asked that these greetings be cordially reciprocated on behalf of the emperor.

[Question] You stayed in Japan on the occasion of the 12th joint meeting of the GDR-Japan, Japan-GDR economic commissions and the second Technical Days of the GDR. What can you tell us about the results of this cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological fields?

[Answer] Alone the fact that it is the 12th meeting of the economic committees means a lot. It means that these bodies have performed many years work that is continuous and is constantly developing.

I want to stress in this connection that Yoshihiro Inayama, honorary chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Commission and president of Keidanren, and Eishiro Saito, president of the Nippon Steel Corporation, have made and are making a very active and constructive contribution here. The work of these and other prominent figures of Japanese industry has made a considerable contrbution to all this successful work. It is the leading representatives of the Japanese industry who support the cooperation with the GDR.

Proceeding from the development of the economic and trade relations that has been achieved so far and that, in particular concerning the last years, can rightly be called very dynamic, higher goals are now being aimed at. This is taken into account with next year's joint work program that considerable increases the goods exchange.

Here, great importance must be given to all those steps that serve the further stabilization of cooperation, for example, the conclusion of agreements between GDR foreign trade enterprises and Japanese enterprises. All in all, one can say that there are good prospects for the economic cooperation between the GDR and Japan in the spirit of mutually advantageous relations and for strengthening peaceful international cooperation in accordance with the will of both sides.

Concerning the second technical days I want to state that here the scientific-technological and economic performance capacity of the GDR industry in many fields was impressively demonstrated for the Japanese partners.

The Japanese partners in the talk were also impressed with the achievements of the GDR in the field of space research, which were made in close scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR. This appreciation and the interest in the results of the scientific-technological work in the GDR were also expressed with regard to such promising technological processes as plasma fusion vacuum technology, modern welding technology, as well as in the particularly important field of lignite refinement and lignite chemistry. All in all it was shown that the reputation of the GDR as an efficient partner for economically interesting solutions in science and technology is continuing to strengthen.

[Question] During your meeting with Japanese politicians and leading representatives you had the opportunity to answer many questions about the GDR?

[Answer] Yes, one may say that the interest in the development of the GDR is very distinct among the political and economic circles of Japan. It has always been very great -- but I want to say that recently it has considerably increased. I was invited by the chairman of the parliamentary committee for trade and industry of the House of Representatives, Mr Watanabe, to make some statements about the development in the GDR in the transition to the 1980's.

Our Japanese partners in the talk were particularly impressed by the continuous growth of the GDR in 1982, as well. By itself, the fact that 4.2 percent of production growth has been achieved so far was met with great interest on the side of the Japanese interlocutors in view of international developments. The fact that the GDR achieved this growth by decreasing the specific energy and material use by over 6 percent on the basis of an absolutely decreasing consumption of energy and material was even more important to them.

The efforts of the GDR to utilize the domestic energy and raw material basis, in particular the increased mining of raw lignite, was also met with great interest.

Regarding the efficiency of the GDR today and in the future, the facts concerning our socialist education system were of particular interest. In our industry about 80 percent of the 3.2 million employed have completed training as skilled workers. In addition to this qualification level every sixth employed person has a college or technical education. Such figures prove to be of great convincing power, since the Japanese people have a high opinion concerning the level of education and science in the GDR, which is due to manifold studies and personal knowledge and experience.

The industrious work of our people as well as the stable and secured development of our country that has secure prospects in the firm alliance with the USSR and the other CEMA countries enjoy high respect in Japan.

[Question] The international situation continues to be unsettled and is causing concern. What role did the questions about securing peace play in your talks in Japan?

[Answer] I had the opportunity to declare to my Japanese interlocutors the attitude of the GDR on securing peace and disarmament. Particular attention was paid to the clear position of the GDR to do everything to avert the dangers of a nuclear inferno in the world. Here the GDR welcomes and supports the proposals of the USSR that aim at halting the arms race, at armament limitation and at disarmament. Of great importance is the exemplary declaration of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear arms. Taking into account the great dangers that emanate from the deployment of nuclear medium-range weapons intended by NATO in central Europe, the GDR supports early agreements on the basis of the constructive proposals of the USSR in the negotiations in Geneva. This at the same time concerns the reduction of strategic armaments on the basis of equality and equal security. This consistent commitment of the GDR to peace and disarmament is also met with a response and interest in Japan. It turned out that both sides attach great importance to questions about securing peace and disarmament.

We have also expressed that a course of confrontation as taken by certain circles does not result in solving any of the existing international problems.

This also includes the policy of sanctions and embargo in economic relations. Thus, existing tensions are only aggravated.

We know that the Japanese foreign policy also aims at settling existing controversies between East and West and undertaking efforts to achieve stable relations on the basis of mutual advantage.

The GDR will also be ready in the future to deepen and expand cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. The level achieved so far offers manifold chances for this. We aim to fully exhaust bilateral possibilities by guaranteeing mutual advantages.

The continuation of this constructive and fruitful cooperation is, in our view, in the interest of both our states and peoples and can be a useful contribution toward improving the international climate.

BERLIN CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN CATHOLICS MEETS

AU191847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 82 p 2

[ND report on eighth meeting of Berlin Conference of European Catholics in Berlin 17-19 November]

[Summary] Berlin (ND) — "Under the motto 'Peace for the people — gift and task', the eighth meeting of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics — which will last for 3 days and to which Presidium Chairman Otto Hartmut Fuchs (GDR) welcomed about 240 participants from 24 European countries and West Berlin, as well as some non-European countries — opened in the congress hall in Berlin's Alexanderplatz on Wednesday morning." He called the Berlin conference an integral element of the increasing world movement for peace, saying that it supports any effective peace deed irrespective of ideology. He stressed that the peace work of Catholics must be increased on a worldwide basis. "He discussed the rejection of the present U.S. nuclear intensive armament policy by the bishops of the Roman-Catholic Church of the United States that he regards as evidence of 'how broad the geographic dimension of our potential alliance partners in the struggle for saving peace has already become."

Valerians Zondaks, suffragan bishop in Riga, stressed the importance of the peace service of Christians in the present world situation and that they have to do everything to prevent a nuclear war.

In his report, the international law expert Gerhard Stuby from Bremen (FRG) discussed the contradictory attitude of the Western powers vis-a-vis the principle of equality and equal security. William Thomas Risby, member of the Council of Manchester praised the declaration of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

The meeting was attended by numerous priests, parliamentarians, scientists, artists and other prominent Catholic figures of public life, including the former president of Portugal, Francisco da Costa Gomes. On the GDR side, the meeting was attended by Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs; Werner Ruempel, first vice president of the GDR Peace Council; and others.

KRENZ LEADES FDJ DELEGATION ON VISIT TO SYRIA

LD201052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the FDJ headed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, arrived in Damascus Saturday for a visit to Syria that will last several days. It was cordially welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Sa'id Hamadi, member of Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian Union of Youth of the Revolution, and other leading members of the union. The delegation is to attend days of friendship between the youth of the Syrian Arab Republic and the GDR, learn about the work of the Syrian youth union, and have talks on the further deepening of relations between the two youth organizations.

Speaks At Ceremony

LD202250 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Days of frienship between the youth of the GDR and Syria began this evening in Damascus. On this occasion an FDJ delegation under the leadership of Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council, is currently staying there. He and the chairman of the Syrian youth association, Sa'id Hamadi, spoke at the opening ceremony about the joint struggle against imperialism and the dangers conjured up by it. The GDR and Syria are closely linked in the battle for peace and social progress.

During the day the representatives of the youth organizations met for talks which are intended to lead to increased cooperation.

Visits Qunaytirah

LD212332 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The FDJ delegation currently staying in Syria for the friendship festival, today visited Qunaytirah on the Golan Heights, a town levelled to the ground by Israeli troops. During a tour of the town Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council, and the delegation accompanying him saw the results of Tel Aviv's policy of aggression and occupation. In view of the destruction and human suffering, Egon Krenz assured Syria, the Palestinian people and other Arab countries of the GDR's firm solidarity.

Also today the FDJ delegation took part as guests in a maneuver carried out by the Syrian youth association, in which 3,000 boys and girls demonstrated their readiness to defend their homeland with weapons. Meanwhile discussions were begun between the two youth organizations with the aim of increasing cooperation. A new working agreement is being prepared.

GDR-FRG NORTHERN AUTOBAHN OPENED 20 NOVEMBER

LD201345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Schwerin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- At a meeting today in Wittenburg (Schwerin Bezirk) with construction workers marking the opening of the entire northern autobahn Otto Arndt, GDR minister of transportation, cordially thanked the workers on behalf of the party and state leadership. He praised the diligent work that helped fullfill on schedule and in good quality the arrangements and agreements concluded between the GDR and FRG governments on 16 November 1978.

The opening of the Wittstock-Zarrentin autobahn was an occasion to affirm that under strict regard for the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual advantage, it is possible to realize arrangements that are beneficial to all involved.

"We continue to adhere as before to our policy of peaceful coexistence with the FRG," the minister said. "Only under the conditions of peace and on the basis of international law can the process of further normalization of relations between the two German states progress. The responsibility of the two German states for safeguarding and preserving peace in Europe and the world demands the future use of all opportunities in order to contribute toward overcoming international tensions."

The meeting was attended by Heinze Ziegner, first secretary of the SED Schwerin Bezirk Council; Herbert Tzschoppe, chairman of the Potsdam Bezirk Council; Karl-Heinze Martini, state secretary of the Ministry of Construction; and other individuals.

As part of the opening of the autobahn to traffic, meetings between Otto Arndt, GDR minister of transportation, and Dr Werner Dolinger, FRG minister of transportation, took place at Gudow (FRG) and Stolpe-Mecklenburg (GDR) service areas. Questions of mutaul interest were discussed.

CDU CHAIRMAN SPEAKS ON GDR-USSR ALLIANCE

LD200020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting told a meeting on Friday of the CDU Executive Committee on the coming 60th anniversary of the USSR: "For us Christian Democrats active support for the building of the advanced socialist society in our republic and active support of friendship with the Soviet Union are two aspects of the same basic political attitude. The conviction that peace is paramount links us, as indeed all GDR citizens, most closely with the Soviet Union and its struggle for lasting world peace and European security."

Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov expressed the certainty that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries together with the peace forces of all continents will ultimately accomplish the historic task of allowing mankind to enter the third millenium in assured peace. He warmly thanked CDU members for their part in strengthening the fraternal GDR-USSR alliance, a major factor of political stability in Europe and throughout the world.

MITTAG RECEIVES USSR STATE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

LD191932 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the all-union state committee for science and technology, is presently in the GDR to attend the 29th session of the permanent subcommittee for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR. He was received today by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The two politicians discussed tasks of further deepening scientific-technological cooperation in the economical use of material and energy and in raising the quality of products.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO FILM FESTIVAL

LD2000448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Leipzig, 19 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has sent a message of greetings to the 25th Leipzig International Documentary and Short Film Week for cinema and television that opened Friday evening. It has the following text:

"The SED Central Committee conveys warm greetings to all the participants and guests at the 25th Leipzig International Documentary and Short Film Week for cinema and television.

"The binding motto 'Films of the world -- for peace in the world for the 25th time unites progressive film documentaries and television writers from all continents here in the GDR, in the historical city of Leipzig. At a time when world peace has never been at such a great risk, this festival takes on special importance. The Leipzig International Documentary and Short Film Week has always been seen as a festival engaged in the struggle for the highest ideals of humanity. After all film documentaries are powerful intellectual weapons for peace, international understanding and anti-imperialist solidarity.

"The GDR fights, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, with the national liberation movement, with millions and millions of people throughout the world for peace and the aversion of a nuclear inferno. Film and television works that give expression to the growth of the peace movement in harnessing the imperialist arms madness have incalculable importance. The mobilizing force of words and images can strengthen peoples' confidence that they will succeed in thwarting the plans of the warmongers and make peace secure in the world.

"As a place of stimulating an exchange of ideas and friendly meetings, the festival allows its participants and guests to familiarize themselves with our peoples' peaceful national reconstruction work.

"On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I wish your festival great success. I wish all participants and guests whose work is committed to the struggles of our time, fruitful work and a pleasant stay in the GDR."

At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, conferred the Star of International Understanding on the committee of the Leipzig International Documentary and Short Film Week.

TISCH CALLS FOR INCREASED ECONOMIC EFFORTS

LD192058 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, has appeared today for the mass initiative of the working class to be directed toward the central question of economic growth. Addressing the district executive committees of the trade unions he said that competition had to be guided still more decisively in that direction. The unity of economic and social policy, the achievements of the socialist society, were of fundamental importance to the well-being of the workers. This had to be explained still more convincingly. Actual high work performances, Harry Tisch said, were the best means to strengthen peace and socialism. Especially because of the policy of arms increases and confrontation pursued by imperialism, the objective was to deploy all forces to safeguard peace. This has become the vital question of the survival of mankind.

FELFE ADDRESSES FARMERS ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD200042 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said today [19 November] that the crucial task of GDR agriculture is for all agricultural producer cooperatives and publicly-owned farms to adapt to the high demands of the eighties. He told a meeting of farmers in Kleinmachnow that the possibilities for doing so have grown in close connection with other sectors of the economy. The great experience and high qualifications of workers and cooperative farmers should be utilized ever more efficiently for the further intensification of farming.

Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, foresty and food, said active help should be given to cooperative farms that do not yet fully exploit their natural resources in order to overcome the differential performances of agricultural enterprises.

SINDERMANN LEADS PARLIAMENTARY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD192112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- On Friday, the Presidium of the People's Chamber scheduled the sixth meeting of the GDR People's Chamber for 3 December 1982, in Berlin. The session, chaired by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, confirmed the proposal for the agenda. According to this the People's Chamber will be discussing the bills on the 1983 national economic plan and the 1983 state budget. The People's Chamber will also be discussing the bill for the prevention and control of contagious human diseases.

In the foreign policy area the People's Chamber will be dealing with the bill concerning the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Laos; the consular treaties between the GDR and Laos, Greece and Columbia; the treaty between the GDR and Romania on judicial assistance in civil and criminal action cases; as well as the treaty between the GDR and Cyprus on judicial assistance in civil, domestic, labor legislation and criminal cases.

In accordance with the People's Chamber Presidium resolution, the People's Chamber Committee, in preparing for the sixth plenary session, will be meeting within the next few days to discuss the bills.

MTI REPORTS KOROM'S MEETINGS IN GDR 15-19 NOV

LD192202 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member fo the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited the German Democratic Republic between November 15 and 19 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germay (SED).

Mihaly Korom had talks with Paul Verner, member of the SED Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, several leaders of the Central Committee, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, and Erhard Krack, chief burgermaster of the GDR capitla.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a meeting with Mihaly Korom. In the course of the talks the sides discussed the state of their respective parties and agreed that the further development of socialist democracy and the participation of a side strata in the control of social life are important for further [word indistinct].

The politicians exchanged views on current world affairs and stated that at present there is an ever greater demand for the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the international communist movement and all peace-loving forces of the world to safeguard peace and to strengthen international and particularly European security.

Bela Szalai, Hungarian ambassador in Berlin, attended the talks.

BULGARIAN MINISTER MEETS MEHES, DEPARTS 20 NOV

LD201952 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, left Saturday Hungary. The Bulgarian guest had talks with Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, on the development of the two countries' industrial cooperation in the field of mechanical engineering and electronics.

LAZAR, GASPAR OPEN GOVERNMENT-TU MEETING

LD200014 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Representatives of the government and of the SZOT started their meeting at 1700 in the parliament building. They evaluated the results of their common work and talked about next year's plan. We broadcast the first few introductory minutes of the meetings. Premier Gyorgy Lazar is greeting the participants:

[Begin recording] [Lazar] Dear comrades, now that we are together, I greet with honor Comrade Gaspar and his associates and the members of the government who are present. I find it very important and significant that during the last few months when we had to solve difficult problems jointly and when for understandable reasons we had more discussions, as usual, before finding solutions and we could not find solutions for everything, our cooperation has continued to have a constructive and good atmosphere. I find this important because we are living through times when collective thinking is more necessary than before. We cannot hope that we will have easier tasks in the coming weeks and months. Today's agenda is agreed. There are questions on it that are still being discussed, mainly in connection with the preparation of the 1983 plan.

The preparation has not yet been finished by our colleagues, but things are on the right way and I hope that today's meeting will help to find agreement in questions that are still open, to find the solutions. In the spirit of these thoughts, let me greet you again, comrades, and let me ask Comrade Gaspar if he agreed with the prepared agenda.

[Gaspar] I agree. Let me say two sentences before we start the discussion. In our opinion, too, this system of relationships serves the cause well, and now it has even greater significance since we have to work in more difficult circumstances. This must urge us to assume greater responsibility in dealing with those questions that are within the scope of our authority, which means a wide range of subjects, since all basic questions belong to this.

The most important item on today's agenda is the 1983 plan. In accordance with tradition the government and its executive bodies at every step of the preparatory work have been asking for an opinion on the proposed plan. The proposals we made can be seen here. The whole thing is not yet finished, we continue to deal with the questions. We also believe that every opinion has to be listened to with even greater responsibility, alternatives have to be worked out if possible. And if measures will be needed again in the coming months that are forced by the situation and are not of the government's own choice, we will have to pay special attention to two things. On the one hand, when we speak about income regulation, we must stress that every increase must be connected with increased production. This must always be taken as a basic rule. On the other hand, whatever measures are to be introduced, we must never forget the low-income categories, large families, old-age pensioners, who live in rather difficult conditions. We have to bear this in mind as we did before.

[Lazar] As I see, in the first question we have already agreed. I mean, we have a joint responsibility in finding the solutions which best serve the cause of socialist building. [end recording]

Following the introductory remarks by Gyorgy Lazar and Sandor Gaspar, a detailed discussion of matters of substance began. A number of recommendations were proposed, including some on the situation of workers in large-scale manufacturing. The planned wages and prices policy for 1983 was also reviewed. It was stated that we could facilitate the solution of our economic tasks and overcome our problems by giving greater moral and material rewards to those who show initiative and who make the greatest contribution to the attainment of our goals.

HAVASI ECONOMICS LECTURES PUBLISHED AS PAMPHLET

AU190932 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Nov 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Lecture by Ferenc Havasi"]

[Text] The lecture given by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, at the political academy of the MSZMP Central Committee on 29 September has been published as a pamphlet under the title "Tasks of the Realization of Our Foreign Economic Strategy" by the Kossuth Publishing Enterprise.

LECH WALESA IN WARSAW FOR TALKS WITH GLEMP

NC201131 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, who headed the now-banned trade union Solidarity, arrived here today from Gdansk for a meeting with Polish Roman Catholic Primate Msgr Jozef Glemp. Mr Walesa was accompanied by Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain of the Lenin naval shipyard in Gdansk, and a former Solidarity advisor, lawyer Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki. On his arrival from Gdansk, Mr Walesa, who was released from detention by Polish authorities last week, refused to make any statement.

Talks Linked to Security File

NC201303 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20 (AFR) -- Lech Walesa, who led the now-banned trade union Solidarity and was released from detention last week, was meeting here today with the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp. A priest accompanying him, Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain of the Lenin naval shipyard in Gdansk, told journalists he could not say if the meeting was lined to American reports that security services had given the church a dossier [words indistinct] with alleged "sexual indiscretions" on Mr Walesa's part. "Yes and no," Father Jankowski replied when asked about the possible connection. "No one knows." Mr Walesa made no statement to reporters on his arrival from Gdansk.

The American television network NBC had reported that Polish security services had provided the Catholic church with a set of "compromising" recordings and photographs. Father Jankowski said today's meeting was apparently arranged yesterday following a meeting of Msgr Glemp and Msgr Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopal Conference in Poland. Msgr Dabrowski was yesterday said by church sources to have taken reports of the security rile on Mr Walesa "very seriously". Father Jankowski said Mr Walesa (?intended) to return to Gdansk later today to attend mass. Mr Walesa was also accompanied today by a former Solidarity advisor, lawyer Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki.

More on Talks, Activities

NC202309 Paris AFP in English 2303 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the prelate of Poland, met today for talks that may have been prompted by allegations the church was reportedly received concerning the union leader's sexual habits. By late tonight, there remained no indication on the subject of the three-hour meeting, the first between the two men since martial law was declared on December 13. But speculation increased here that the two may have examined means of responding to the reported government allegations, especially because Mr. Walesa met with several legal advisers.

It was learned that Archbishop Glemp decided to call the meeting after talks last night with Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of Poland's Episcopal Conference. Those talks were reliably said to have touched upon the reports concerning Mr. Walesa's sexual habits. On Thursday, the U.S. television network NBC reported that security forces had given the church recordings and photographs concerning "sexual indiscretions" by the union leader. Publicly, the church has refused to discuss the NBC report. But analysts here said Archbishop Glemp was making clear by the length of the talks that the reports did not affect his esteem for Mr. Walesa.

Church officials have said they did not have such a dossier on Mr Walesa, and the Interior Ministry has denied the existence of one. But sources close to Mr Walesa said they were not surprised by reports of attempts to slander the former Solidarity leader, who was released a week ago. Maria Nowicka-Maruszczyk, a Walesa fmaily friend, said a similar attempt had been made -- with doctored photographs -- during Mr Walesa's trip to Rome last year. "He will not react any more now than he did then," she said. But the length of Mr Wales'a first day outside Gdansk since his release -- and the fact that legal advisers were associated with the talks -- fueled speculation that this time, either the church or Mr Walesa might indeed react. The Reverend Henryk Jankowski, who accompanied Mr Walesa to his meetings today, said "Yes and no. No one knows," when asked whether the meeting with Archbishop Glemp was linked to the allegations.

Just before noon [1100 GMT], Mr Walesa pulled up to the primate's residence in a white Mercedes with Father Jankowski. He was also accompanied by a lawyer and former Solidarity adviser, Wladyslaw Sila Nowicki. At 2:45 p.m., this time escorted by an adviser who had arrived later, Andrzej Wielowiejski, Mr Walesa left the archbishop's residence. He raised his hand in a V-for-victory sign, but declined to answer reporters' questions. After a five-minute stop at the archbishopric's Secretariat about three kms (two miles) away, the four men in Mr Walesa's party went to Mr Nowicki's residence. They stayed there for nearly three hours. Then the car reappeared, with Mr Walesa inside. A spokesman told reporters that the union leader was returning to Gdansk.

Two and a half hours later, having managed to escape pursuing journalists and, apparently, unmarked police cars, Mr Walesa returned to Mr Nowicki's apartment. At this point, another former Solidarity adviser, Jan Olszewski, had joined his entourage. There was no indication as to where the group had been. They spent a few minutes in Mr Nowicki's building, then they returned to the Mercedes, which sped away in the general direction of Gdansk.

10,000 Demonstrate Support

NC211752 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMt 21 Nov 82

[Text] Gdansk, northwest Poland, Nov 21 (AFP) -- An estimated 10,000 people flashed the V-for-victory sign here today and chanted "Wa-le-sa, Wa-le-sa" in support of Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity Labour Union who returned to this Baltic port last week after 11 months' internment under martial law. The demonstration followed a mass in the church of the Lenin Shipyards, where the Solidarity movement was launched in the summer of 1980. The crowd had come in such vast numbers -- most of them followed mass from outside the Saint Brigid Church despite the cold -- in the expectation that Mr Walesa would be attending. He never showed up, taking communion instead in the church of his suburb in the company of his wife, Danuta, and two of his seven children. He was freshly shaven, his hair cut shorter than in the past, wore an image of Poland's patron saint -- the Black Madonna of Czestochowa -- in his lapel and looked in perfect physical shape. At the end of the mass, he, too, flashed the V-for-victory sign that used to be the symbol of the Solidarity union, but refrained from all statements.

In his homily to the crowd inside and before the Saint Brigid's Church, Msgr Kazimierz Kluz welcomed Mr Walesa's "return among us," his words amplified by loud-speakers. The priest then called on all Poles "of goodwill" to work for "dialogue", so that the long sought "national concord" could eventually be achieved. There was no immediate explanation why Mr Walesa, whose presence at the Lenin Shipyards mass had been announced by chaplain Henryk Jankowski, did not appear.

UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY SAID TO BE DIVIDED

NC191427 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 19 (AFP) -- The liberation of Lech Walesa has brought into sharp focus the problems that the Polish labor movement will face as it tries to remain cohesive in the months and years to come, foreign observers have noted here. Labor circles are saying that the TKK, the underground organizing committee of the banned trade union Solidarity, is now at an awkward impasse, as Mr Walesa -- who headed Solidarity -- has yet to reveal his future moves.

The eight-hour nationwide strike October 10th, [as received] called by the committee, has been deemed a failure. The TKK, in Solidarity's clandestine journal, accepted responsibility for the setback, acknowledging that its prestige was shaken when workers for the first time failed to heed its appeal. Dissension within the committee is reported to have become acute in light of the sharp criticism aimed at Bogdan Lis in Gdansk and Zbigniew Bujak in Warsaw, the two men who have guided the TKK during its ten-month underground existence. Committee membership, furthermore, is said to have been devasted by numerous arrests.

For the past several months, a tract has reportedly been circulating in the Lenin Shipyard in the Baltic port of Gdansk, where Solidarity was born two years ago, calling for a return to the spirit of the union's earliest days and for the establishment of "authentic" unions "purged of extremists.: The document, signed by "the executive plenipotentiary group of the shipyard Solidarity committee," suggests that the union is riven with factions.

For martial law authorities, there is no question of dealing with clandestine Solidarity leaders unless they surrender to the police, observers believe. But observers do not rule out the chance that the government might undertake discussion with Mr Walesa. In a commentary on Mr Walesa's letter to martial law administrator General Wojciech Jaruzelski, which the detained union leader sent prior to his release to propose a meeting, the communist youth journal ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI [as received] wrote: "We (the authorities) are willing to open negotiations (with Mr Walesa), to begin a dialogue and to arrive at a national entente for the good of the country."

GLEMP CALLS FOR CHURCH ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

NC212149 Paris AFP in English 2145 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 21 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp called today for Roman Catholic representation in local, regional and national axsemblies. The right to Catholic representation, which he asserted as one of three roles by lay Catholics elsewhere in the world, "is totally neglected at home," Archbishop Glemp said in a homily in Zuchlin, a village about 100 km (60 miles) west of Warsaw. "We have become used to the fact that if someone is a believer, he cannot have access to any post," the archbishop said. "We have become so inured to it that we no longer even make any demands on the subject."

He differentiated the church's liturgical role from lay Catholic life. The lay "Apostolate," as he called it, has a role in family and professional circles as well as in "public life," he said. "The life of the church is also the life of Catholics who participate in public life," he said. "There must, therefore, be Catholics in the communal assemblies, in the voivodship (regional) councils, in the ministries and in parliament," he said.

Archbishop Glem continued: "If we have a strong church in Poland, its voice should be able to be heard as one that testifies to the Kingdom of God in all areas of life."

Analysts said the sermon was unprecedented in that it constituted a disavowal of the political associations that occupy seats in parliament and that claim to represent Poland's huge majority of Catholics. These groups all voted for such controversial legislation as the banning of the Solidarity union and the law making work mandatory. The church opposed these laws.

Three Catholic groups are represented in parliament. The PAX Association has six seats, the social Christian group five and ZNAK five. Only ZNAK has ties with the church hierarchy.

Archbishop Glemp made the sermon in front of 4,000 people congregated outside the Zychlin church.

WARSAW REPORTS AIRLINER HIJACKING 22 NOV

LD221224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Today at 0917 an airliner of the Polish airlines LOT, AN-24, on a flight from Wroclaw to Warsaw was hijacked by unknown perpetrators. At 1023 the aircraft landed in West Berlin. The passengers are feeling well and will return to the country as soon as possible.

More on Hijacking

LD221324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] As we have already reported this morning, a Polish airlines LOT plane, which had been on an internal route from Wroclaw to Warsaw, was hijacked to West Berlin. This is an AN-24, carrying 31 passengers and 5 crew members. The plane landed at 1023 at the Tempelhof Airport in the U.S. sector. The act of air piracy was carried out by an armed hijacker who was the first to leave the plane after it landed. He has been detained by the Americans. The military mission of the Polish People's Republic in West Berlin has taken steps to grant all possible assistance to the passengers and the crew and to ensure that the plane returns home as soon as possible.

TV REPORTS ARREST OF UNDERGROUND UNION GROUP

LD192242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] In the first half of November the security service of the Poznan Voivodship militia headquarters detained a group of persons who had breached article 46 of the decree of martial law. The group, which consisted of persons employed in several Poznan work enterprises, was creating underground structures of NSZZ solidarity, contrary to the law in force. It has been found that it began its activity in May of this year, adopting the name of Provisional Coordinating Commission. The task of the group was to create conspiratorial enterprise commissions in such factories as Pomet, Centra, Cegielski, and Telektra, as well as to publish underground. All those detained confirmed their membership in the group and submitted details of activity of the illegal provisional commission.

After talks were held with the detained it was decided to release five persons. They returned home on 10 November. When such a humanitarian decision was made, the family situation of some persons, as well as their state of health were taken into consideration. The cessation of conducting the criminal case is also an attempt to believe the sincerity of assurances that the interested parties will no longer undertake activity contrary to the regulations of the law in force.

Two more persons were members of the provisional commission. Their fates are different. Wieslaw (H.) was arrested a month earlier by the regional prosecutor in Kalisz on a charge of posting leaflets in this city, calling for a boycott of the new trade unions, and Ryszard (B.) was interned much earlier.

GDANSK STUDENTS RECEIVE SUSPENDED SENTENCES

NC201715 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20 (AFP) -- Eleven students from various technical schools in the Baltic port city of Gdansk were given suspended sentences recently after being tried for having formed "a fascist organization", the press said here today. According to the newspaper accounts, it was proved during the trial that the defendants wrote swastikas on monuments to the memory of Soviet soldiers who died in Poland during the second world war.

Six of the students were handed prison terms of from one to two years while the five others, who are minors, were sentenced to two-year terms in reform schools. But they all had their sentences suspended and were placed on three-years probation, the newspapers said.

CLASSES RESUME AT UNIVERSITY FOLLOWING SHUTDOWN

LD191924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Following a break of a week, lectures have been resumed at the Nicholas Copernicus University in Torun. The break was ordered by Prof Jan Lopcewicz, the university's rector, as a result of hooligan excesses by students living in residence halls in the city center. The excesses took place in the evening of 11 November.

Before the resumption of lectures, places in residence halls were once again allocated, the residents were rehoused, eliminating the principle of coeducation and single faculty in residence halls. Moreover, regulations in force in residence halls have been made more stringent.

A disciplinary commission to investigate the circumstances of the excesses and to establish their instigators has been set up. The regional prosecutor's office in Torun is also conducting an investigation into the case.

PAP REPORTS PROGRESS OF TU REGISTRATIONS

LD211816 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 Nov -- So far, the voivodship courts throughout Poland have received 1,345 applications for the registration of trade unions and everyday they are receiving further several dozen applications. About 226 unions have been registered. In two cases, the courts rejected applications because they had been filed by managers of factories, which is incompatible with the provisions and the intention of the law, reports of the Justice Ministry show.

So far, applications have come mostly from small and medium-sized factories and institutions, which does not mean that the founding committees are not operating [words indistinct] plants. On the day of filing and application, the number of founders ranges from several dozen to over 100 persons and it amounts to several hundred in some cases.

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry assured that the stand of the Supreme Court saying that a court cannot add anything to the union's statute and can (?only) refuse to register it, if it has reservations, is generally respected.

ARMED FORCES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ENDS

Jaruzelski Speaks

LD201902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The Fourth Ideological Conference of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic ended in Warsaw today. The discussion was based on reports delivered by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Gen Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo and chief of the General Staff; and Lt Gen Dr Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army. The need to strengthen the unity of the party was greately emphasized in the discussion.

The strategy of ideological activity and forms and methods of party, political and upbringing activity in the armed forces were also discussed. The experiences of the army in the field of implementation of tasks during martial law were analyzed in depth. The need for further improvement of the principles, forms and methods of shaping a high moral and political state, military discipline as the basis of combat readiness and the ideologicial value of the army was pointed out. It was also stressed that it is necessary to consolidate and increase the ties between the army and the community, particularly the working class in key industries.

Taking the floor, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, described the main directions of work and tasks of the ideological front against the background of the internal and international situation. He stressed that the principal tasks the Military Council of National Salvation set on 13 December 1981 are being carried out, despite the numerous difficulties that still exists. The general highly evalutated the role of the Polish Army in the process of the normalization of the situation in the country and expressed his cordial thanks to all soldiers for their good attitude and exemplary implementation of tasks.

Daily Reviews Conference

LD220926 Warsaw PAP in English 0719 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 22 Nov -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article outlining the main subjects of the 4th ideological conference of the Polish armed forces that ended on November 20. Excerpts:

We have still a long way to go to get out of the crisis. Moreover, the anti-socialist underground, financed by the West, continues to function and to delay our efforts.

"Prudence in applying the martial law regulations made it possible to attain general progress in the normalization of the situation with the smallest possible friction between the authorities and society. A general principle that the overcoming of the crisis depends on close ties between the arthorities and society was applied all the time. Participants in the conference expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Martial Council of National Redemption in building national accord," the paper said.

The paper went on to say:

"Apart from Poland's domestic problems, participants in the conference dwelt extensively on the military and political determinants of this country's security against the background of the present international situation. It is characterized primarily by an aggressive propaganda war imposed upon us by the USA. The brutality with which the U.S. attacks Poland goes beyond all limits admissible in relations between states maintaining diplomatic contacts with each other.

"The conference also analyzed the state of the threat to peace posed by the U.S. and NATO. Some impact on the change in the alignment of forces in Europe has been exerted by the taking over of power in Bonn by the Christian Democracy which is more submissive to the U.S. pressure and more burdened with ties to West German revanchists and revisionists than was the former ruling coalition. The tightening of cooperation of the people's Polish Army with the Soviet Army and other armies of socialist states becomes ever more important for the defence of the endangered peace," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PRESIDIUM DEBATE IN WARSAW

LD221028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of the premier, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Presidium is debating in Warsaw. The session is attended by members of the committee initiating the formation of the provisional national council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), with its chairman Jan Dobraczynski. Welcoming the guests, General Jaruzelski said that the meeting is a form of the broadly-conceived participation of the active forces of the community in the life of the state -- one of the democratic methods of submitting the government's work for social assessment. This is the first step of its kind on a path we will consistently follow in the future stated the premier.

The meeting agenda envisages a report on the results of the social consultation on the draft 3-year plan, and the plan for the years 1986-90; on problems of housing construction, on the development of culture and health protection, and on the program for combatting phenomena of social pathology.

Meets PRON Official

LD191436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The Chairman of Military Council of National Salvation Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski called today on Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Initiating Commission for forming a provisional council of the patriotic national rebirth movement [PRON.] The meeting took place in the temporary seat of the commission in Warsaw.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was cordially welcomed by Jan Dobraczynski who at the same time informed him that for the past few weeks work has been in progress, and meetings and debates have been taking place, and not only with PRON activists, in the seat of the commission.

"Thank you very much," said Wojciech Jaruzelski, "for the opportunity to hold today's meeting and for the fact that it is taking place right here. At the same time I should like to give proof of my profound respect and appreciation for the current achievements of the Initiating Commission. I think that we will be able to discuss a number of fundamental issues, especially before the forthcoming joint meeting of the members of the Initiating Commission and the Presidium of the government."

Jan Dobraczynski stated that he expects a great deal from the meeting. "We consider it," said the eminent writer, "of utmost importance for the further activity of the entire PRON."

PAP INTERVIEWS STANISLAW GUCWA ON SEJM WORK

LD211814 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 21 Nov -- The full session of the Polish Sejm which the Martial Council for National Redemption (WRON) has requested for December 13 this year will tackle political issues, said the Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa in an interview for PAP published today.

The WRON motion was tabled with the Sejm Presidium following the latest WRON session.

Mr Gucwa added that altogether the Sejm would hold four plenary sessions in December, expectedly one every week, to range also over topics such as a draft budget for 1983, economic plan variants and pension laws.

Assuring that the Polish parliament had been completely in control of the government policies and administrative work at all levels, Mr. Gucwa pointed to growing inflation, some faulty mechanisms of the economic reform and an excess of red tape as the chief areas of concern for the Sejm deputies.

These issues are coming up for some heavy ironing-out in parliament in the weeks immediately ahead, he said.

"We believe that the government's anti-inflationary measures are insufficient," said Mr. Gucwa adding: "The Sejm will have to draw conclusions as to the further tough auterity measures in order to get the size of inflation under control."

He argued that the tax mechanism of the economic reform still needed streamlining. "Over the past 9 months the enterprises netted revenues in excess of 800 billion zlotys, of which the state treasury got 378 billion zlotys back in taxes. This is not a high tax rate... a view comes to mind that now enterprises are rich, while the state is poor."

"While some enterprises experience the current tax system as acute, for the rest of them it appears to be too tolerant. In short, this sphere of economic instruments calls for corrections," the Sejm speaker opined.

He also described the current enterprise practice of building up the accumulation funds through a price spiral as harmful for the whole national economy.

"We will have to get a clear answer to the question if the economic mechanisms encoded in the reform actually enhance productivity," the Sejm speaker told the PAP interviewer.

He also complained of what he termed still lingering excesses of red tape at the local and medium level of economic administration, which is a roadblock to efficiency. "The spirit of renewal has still difficulty making way for itself in the basic administrative links. I believe...that if self-managements already functioned properly and in all enterprises, they could change a lot for the better," said Mr Gucwa.

He indicated that proportions between those employed directly in production and those employed in the offices [word indistinct] production were "unhealthy".

The economic reform he underscored, must help slash desk job and red-tape structure overgrowths both in the state and economic administrative machine. He added "I think that the government is not strict enough about those matters."

SZSP TO SET UP NEW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

LD191944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP), held in Warsaw, has adopted a resolution. The delegates confirmed the need for changes of format and have adopted a decision that the SZSP, in conjunction with other active groups outside the union, should set up a new social and professional student organisation, socialist by nature and educational, called the Association of Polish Students.

The congress has resolved to interrupt the debate for the duration of the Polish Students Association founding congress, which will start its work today.

Association Adopts Declaration

LD201758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The Association of Polish Students congress has passed a declaration of the Association of Polish Students -- one of the most important documents of the student organization. The declaration states:

We are associating for the defense of our common interests and the implementation of our needs and ambitions.

The document states also that the organization will be making use of achievements, experiences and the best traditions of the student movement, particularly of (BRATNIACY), the Association of Polish Students and the Socialist Union of Polish Students. The declaration states:

We act on the basis of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. We recognize the leading role of the PZPR in the construction of socialism in Poland. We are open to cooperation with the party, political parties, youth organizations, trade unions and other social organizations and associations in the interests of the student milieu.

The conference is continuing.

Warsaw on Declaration

LD201918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Today, the second day of the congress of the Association of Polish Students [ZSP], the congress commissions on statute, resolutions and motions, and declaration and program, which were preparing the drafts of basic documents, worked in the morning. In the afternoon the plenary session was reopened with a discussion on the draft ZSP declaration -- one of the basic documents of the congress. After a very heated discussion in the late afternoon, the ZSP declaration was passed with a large majority. This document states:

We are an organization of academic youth, with no barriers against any world outlook, and whose activity is based on the commitment of members and various groups of students. Representing our membership, we work for the entire student milieu, in all spheres of student activity. We attach a particular role to the struggle for the students' and the student families' living conditions.

The declaration says further: As an organization of young intelligentsia, we want to increase the achievements of Polish science and culture. We also intend to shape the systems of upbringing and teaching, to jointly create autonomous, self-governing and modern education establishments. We will struggle for a place for student self-government in the system of higher education, for the right to influence the decisions of educational establishment authorities and of leading state organs, which concern students and graduates of higher schools.

The declaration stresses that the ZSP acts on the basis of the Constitution of Polish People's Republic, and recognizes the leading role of the PZPR in the construction of socialism in Poland.

After the declaration was approved, participants in the debate were presented with a draft program of the ZSP. The draft states, among other things, that the association strives to represent and to defend, within the framework of its program, the interests of members of the organization in all spheres of life and [word indistinct] of the country. A discussion on the draft program is currently in progress. Its participants state that a student organization should deal with all areas of student activity. According to participants in the debate, the ZSP should deal with those matters which interest students and young academic workers. This should be an organization of students for students and not simply an organization for students. The discussion continues. (?It is) envisaged that the debate will go on until the late night hours.

Student Official Comments

AU191356 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Jerzy Godula interview with Tadeusz Sawic, chairman of the Polish Socialist Students' Union Executive Council: "A Need for Activity" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] A considerable segment of the student community is still involved in analyzing its own "beautiful exterior" in disputes over imponderables. I do not doubt that these are important, but they do not decide on the future.

[Answer] That is true, but at the same time the student community is becoming impatient. I am under the impression that the number of people who are active, who want to participate in determining the way colleges function and exert a real influence on social life, is increasing.

[Question] Will the Fourth Congress of the Polish Socialist Students' Union give these people a chance? Or rather, not the congress itself but the decisions it makes?

[Answer] I think so. Precongress discussion indicates that the most important decision will be to set up a new students' socioprofessional organization. This organization should act in the name of its members, aim to fully implement students' rights and at the same time give students the possibility to perform active, purposeful work in various spheres.

[Question] Will students accept the new organization?

[Answer] The concept of a socioprofessional organization for them is the result of discussion lasting many months which took place in the student community, or, to be more exact, in the active part of that community. This part of the community has itself defined what would be best for it. I have no illusions that all students will immediately try to gain access to the new organization. For it is this organization, its program and its forms of action which will help break the barrier of passiveness and incompetence.

[Question] In a word, it will not be a mass organization?

[Answer] Certainly not. This will take years. The student community today is full of differences. An important characteristic of it is a diversity of world outlook and of ideological and political views, that manifests itself in different attitudes and sometimes in radical views. Another characteristic is the splitup of the community into segments, individualism, a lack of confidence in any organizational body, "escape into oneself" and a lack of motivation to study.

[Question] The student community's distrust of any changes is well known. Why have you decided to change the name of the organization?

[Answer] We adopted a resolution on this matter at the October plenum of the Executive Council of the Polish Socialist Students' Union. After much consultation, we issued a proposal to the fourth union congress that a new organization be formed jointly with the active participation of the student community, and I stress active participation. The new organization's name would be the Polish Students' Association.

[Question] Should discussion on the name not take place during the congress?

[Answer] Of course it should. We do not want to decree anything. The congress will make the decision. That is clear. We have realized that the recommended name, which goes back to the tradition of the organization which was active from 1950 to 1973, mirrors a will to continue the achievements of the socialist students' union in People's Poland.

[Question] Does the adoption of the formula of a socioprofessional organization mean that politics is being left behind?

[Answer] Of course not. You yourself have shown in your articles that the traditions of the Polish student movement, including the Polish Students Union, contain an awakening of the student community's sociopolitical activity, an activity serving socialist Poland.

A turn away from politics, understood as participation in the affairs of the country and at the same time socialist influence on everyday reality, is quite simply impossible. Besides, such a turn would go against the ambitions of the student community. The reconstruction programs of social life that are being formulated within this community may be used in the practical activities of political institutions. Proposals may be made by students concerning the development of the country.

[Question] What kind of role should the organization play in colleges?

[Answer] This is our chief area of activity, sharply affected by the crisis just like other spheres of social life. The organization's chief task is to be concerned over students' standard of living and their studies. This must be a basic issue for the student movement. The grant system serves as an example here. This system cannot be fixed; it must change in relation to the general situation in society.

[Question] The law on higher education that has been in force since 1 September is completely altering the principles by which colleges function. What should the organization be like under these new conditions?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the law is setting up a framework for the functioning of colleges. Now is the time to fill this framework with concrete contents. The entire academic community and the student organization are being given the duty to be active and to take part in the creation of a new practical model for the affairs of higher educational institutions.

The organization must be ambitious enough to influence the teaching process and what students are going to study. Therefore, it is essential for it to join in the education planning process. Constantly react to and point out contradictions in the implementation of this process, evaluate the way the teaching process is proceeding and the conditions in which the process is functioning, and on the basis of all this address appropriate demands to the college authorities. What is more, the organization should see to it that the demands are met.

[Question] Let us go back to the Fourth Congress of the Polish Socialist Students' Union. I know that this congress is meant to be transformed into the congress of the Polish students' association.

[Answer] The following will take part in the congress: delegates chosen by college branches of the Polish Socialist Students' Union and consultants representing programming departments, faculty organizations, science, culture, tourism and sports. So this will be a meeting of representatives from the most active parts of the student community. The congress will discuss whether the go-ahead should be given to jointly set up the socioprofessional organization. The consultants are to help us formulate arguments in this connection. The congress will be a meeting place for every active person ready to build the new organization. How the congress will turn out I do not know. Its participants will decide on that. I am only a representative of one of its streams.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, REFORM

AU191458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Government Presidium at Work -- Economic Reform Under Review"]

[Text] The government press bureau reports: At its most recent meeting the government Presidium examined proposals for modifying some mechanisms of economic reform.

The first stage of the implementation of this reform has produced a rich experience. The analysis of the implementation has enabled us to draw conclusions and to make the necessary modifications to the principles of the enterprises' functioning in 1983. The general aims of these modifications is to stimulate efforts for a greater effectiveness of economic management, to intensify control over enterprises' price hikes and to prevent unjustified price hikes.

The government Presidium examined and adopted the Sejm bill concerning the lists of the goods and services to which official prices apply in 1983, and examined and approved draft resolutions and decrees concerning among other things the goods and services for which official prices had been fixed. The Presidium also adopted decisions on the costs and losses regarded as unjustified when imposing income taxation in the case of the socialized units and on the principles of the amortization of some fixed assets.

The Presidium also made decisions about preventing enterprises from making glaringly high profits and enjoined the founding and other bodies of the state administration to analyze the profitability of enterprises in 1982. If it is found that enterprises demanded too high and unjustified prices for their products, official prices should be imposed for a certain period. At the same time, the Presidium enjoined the minister for prices to intensify current price control and to order the units of the socialized economy to inform the regional price offices about changes in the fixed and regulated prices.

Another decision concerns the toning down of the progression of income taxation and the adoption of the Council of Ministers decree on income taxation concessions in the cases in which profits are invested in development and in other socially justified projects.

The Presidium adopted a draft supplement to the 1983 budget law concerning the funds added to the state industrial stimulation fund. Responding to the general demand, it is proposed to adapt the increase in the general amount of wages and not in the average wage as the criterion of such additions. This solution should favor the rationalization of employment and the close dependence of wage increases on productivy increases.

It is proposed that the enterprise will have the right to increase the general amount of wages by 0.5 percent, which will not be added to the state industrial stimulation fund, for every percentage point of the increase in the general amount of wages. This means that if production increases 10 percent, the enterprises will be able to increase the general amount of wages by 5 percent free of any charges. Further increases in wages will be subject to charges to the state industrial stimulation fund in line with the appropriate scale.

It is estimated that these changes will stimulate the incentives to increase production, to save on materials and to make better use of working time.

The Presidium made decisions on improving the system of taxation records concerning the incomes of individuals.

Public opinion continues to demand that the principles of social justice are respected by, among other things, just taxation of individual incomes. To meet this demand a draft law on countervailing taxation, including the regulations on how to enforce it, has been worked out. The Presidium gave an initial approval to this draft.

The draft increases the present tax-free allowance, changes the scale of taxation and contains a number of detailed solutions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of taxation.

The Presidium's decision to streamline the system of the tax records relating to persons is aimed at improving the watch over the process of high individual incomes of persons and of units of the nonsocialized economy. The draft has been discussed with the central handicrafts union, among others.

The Presidium also appraised the implementation of the program for budgetary savings for 1982, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers resolution of 27 January of this year. The information presented in this connection indicates that the government decisions are being implemented, that manpower in the central and economic administration and in the budgetary units and enterprises has been reduced, that the organization of many national rallies and meetings has been suspended and that expenditures have been curbed on the maintenance of missions abroad, on official and representative trips and on interdepartmental publications.

However, the Presidium agreed that the programmed savings are inadequate and approved the Council of Ministers draft resolution on expanding the tasks of conservation not later than this year. The draft also provides for reduced budgetary subsidies for certain enterprises.

The government Presidium also examined three Council of Ministers draft decrees, submitted by the minister of finances, on compulsory farm insurance and on the connected changes in the scales and collection of insurance contributions. The proposed modifications will be responsible above all for extending the scope of insurance protection and for making the amount of compensation more realistic. The three drafts, which have been extensively discussed, give a more precise meaning to some regulations that have created misunderstandings and disagreement. Compensation for the losses in farm produce growing on the lands that have not been ameliorated will be the same as in the case of ameliorated lands. The compensation in the case of the farm produce whose prices depend on the seasons and on local conditions will be paid in the amount of the appropriate percentage points of the price for 1 quintal of rye. This will make it possible to standardize the volume of compensation paid countrywide for similar losses. Insurance will be paid by lump contributions depending on the area of the cultivated land, instead of the present contributions which are calculated separately for property, cultivation or farmers' civil responsibility [as published]. In response to farmers' demands, higher compensation in the form of additional payments from a part of amortization will be paid in the case of the buildings that are repaired or rebuilt, following damage. Compensation for horses and cattle will be made more realistic in individual voivodships, in accordance with the appropriate resolutions passed by the voivodship people's councils.

The state insurance agency will simplify the insurance policy in 1983 and will include in it precise information for farmers on the rights and duties of the insured and on the procedure for reporting losses.

The Presidium approved the draft decrees.

HUNGARIAN CORRESPONDENT LOOKS AT POLISH ECONOMY

AU191418 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Warsaw correspondent Gabor Miklos: "Turning Point in the Polish People's Economy"]

[Excerpt] Minister Wladyslaw Baka, who has been put in charge of the economic reform by the government, has said that it is very difficult to convert the public to the cause of the reform. The reason for that is that it was primarily the rapid use of prices that the consumer registered at the time of the introduction of the reform.

It is a fact that the prices of basic foodstuffs have increased 200-400 percent and, in general, those of industrial products at least 100 percent. And that is only one side of the matter. The consumer expected that, along with the price increases, the shortage of commodities would cease and the quality of products would improve. Well, as far as the shortage is concerned, the supply of basic foodstuffs is considerably better than it was a year ago, but neither quality nor assortment has improved and the situation has become even worse with regard to a few industrial commodities.

The government was obliged to introduce ration cards for shoes for the autumn and winter seasons. (Although in my article published on August I could report that this prospect is entirely out of the question.) It is a fact that the crisis greatly hurts the clothing and shoe industries, in which not only raw materials but also manpower have become scarce.

The introduction of the reform and letting cost prices come into play has made a considerable portion of the enterprises that showed a dificit before profitable. However, many people criticize the present price setting system primarily because frequently monopoly enterprises arbitrarily set the prices of their products. The new mechanism has enabled those producing for export to open a foreign currency account and cover their important requirements from them. Experiences are considerably contradictory in this respect: The dollar-zloty exchange rate being artificially low ($1 equals approximately Z85), some factories may be compelled to sell their products at a very low price only to ensure continuous domestic production. It is a fact that one-half to one-third of capacities are unused in some industrial branches -- in the electronics industry, for instance -- due to the lack of components costing a few dollars or cents for highly valuable equipment.

Enterprises often criticize the excise system, claiming that the present progressive method of levying taxes on profits does not motivate them to increase production. It appears from remarks made at the latest Central Committee session that this system will be changed. The progressive tax encumbering the increase of enterprise wage funds is another also frequently criticized regulator of the reform. According to many people, this present system hampers the material stimulation of work. At present, the average wage control system is in force everywhere. Perhaps the new wage system that is going to be introduced will enable the application of methods that conserve manpower as well. At the same time, those who are in charge of directing the national economy want to halt inflation, which will continue in double digits in the next 1 or 2 years and is expected to stablilize at 10 percent only by 1985.

BAKA VIEWS PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD200400 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Here is our report on the press conference of the plenipotentiary for economic reform, Prof Wladyslaw Baka:

Ladies and getlemen, for some time now people have spoken of the need to conduct certain changes in the functioning of the reform. There was criticism on the part of the enterprises, which also appeared in articles in the press.

It is quite normal that as one gains experience, changes must be carried out. The reform is not -- and cannot be -- a straitjacket. And [words indistinct] life imposes changes and corrections.

At the press conference today, Prof Wladyslaw Baka announced certain modifications which will be in force beginning next year. What are these changes?

First, it is a question of more order in the fixing of prices and of countering unjustified price increases. Thus the range of regulated prices is extended to semi-finished products, for example chemical ones, in the light industry, the prices of which are then reflected in the final products.

By the end of the year, analyses of profitability will be carried out in the enterprises. Wherever the profits are too high, excessive, the enterprises will not have the right to fix the negotiated prices [ceny umownie]. The enterprises -- after raising the price for a given product -- will be committed to report on this to the regional price offices within the course of 14 days.

The second important modification is the introduction of the category of the costs of unjustified losses. It is simply a question of stopping poor quality, bad work, the excessive costs of administration or representative costs from influencing the growth in prices. Until now we have simply been paying for bad production, for the bad work of enterprises, which the enterprises simply included in the prices.

Much criticism was provoked by burdening the enterprises with the so-called Vocational Activization Fund, the FAZ [fundusz aktywizacji zawodowej]. Therefore, there will be a departure from the average wage index, adopting work efficiency as the basis. The enterprises will avail themselves of exemption from the burden of the growth in average remuneration, if they have a large growth in work productivity. Thus, for example, if the growth in work effieincy is 10 percent, then it will be possible to increase wages by 8 percent. As a result, it will pay both to decrease employment and to increase production. In both cases the wages of the employees will grow. The basis is ordinary good management.

Among the other changes, we note: the decrease in the number of operational programs and a narrowing of the scope of their activity. This is very important and very often proposed. There is also proposed the strengthening of the system of hard-currency allocations in foreign trade.

PRESS STATEMENT ON OLSZOWSKI'S VISIT TO INDIA

AU171338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 82 p 7

["Press Statement" issued in New Delhi on the 10-13 November visit at the invitation of P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of India.]

[Text] During the visit, the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic was received by Mohammad Hidayatullah, vice president of India; Indira Gandhi, prime minister; Bala Rama Jakhara, chairman of the People's Chamber (Lok Sabha) of the Indian Parliament; and also met with Shiv Shankar, minister of petroleum, energy and coal fertilizers and cochairman of the Polish-Indian joint commission.

The foreign ministers of Poland and India made a comprehensive review of the international situation and bilateral cooperation.

The talks took place in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere marked by mutual understanding.

Discussing international problems, Minister Stefan Olszowski expressed deep concern about the exacerbation of the situation in the world, the escalation especially of the nuclear arms race and the growing tendencies in some countries to exert military, economic and political pressure on sovereign countries.

He said in this context that glaring examples of this kind of politics are economic sanctions and the propaganda aggression that is being directed against Poland and that constitutes meddling in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state, contrary to the UN Charter.

Minister Stefan Olszowski informed Minister Narasimha Rao about the current problems in Poland.

This situation is characterized by a constant and gradual improvement of the economy, which is evidenced by the halt in the fall of industrial production, by the shaping of growth trends in the economy, and above all by the stabilization of sociopolitical moods.

This stabilization is exemplified by the fiasco of recent attempts by underground forces to organize a general strike and restore a situation of anarchy and tension in Poland. It is a success created by commonsense, work and calm.

Minister Narasimha Rao said that the Government of India has taken and still takes a consistent and firm stance toward the events in Poland. He said that these events are purely a domestic matter and that only the Polish nation and Government are entitled to settle them. Therefore, he is against any form of interference from outside.

Expressing his opinion on dangers that threaten peace in the world, he stressed that economic development cannot be reconciled with an arms race.

The Polish foreign minister's speech firmly stressed Poland's aim to reorient political and economic cooperation for the purpose of increasing and strengthening ties with developing countries. He also stressed Poland's support for the movement of Nonaligned nations and expressed the conviction that the seventh conference of leaders of nonaligned nations, which is to take place in New Delhi, will strengthen the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of the principles on which this movement was established.

India has an important role to play as the host country to this conference and as the country that will later chair this movement in order to strengthen it further and fulfill its supreme aims.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, both ministers firmly condemned Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, which is a blatant violation of the UN Charter and of the basic norms of international law. They both voiced a demand that Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories it is unlawfully occupying. Both ministers expressed firm support for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the problem of guaranteeing lasting peace in this part of the world. They stressed the need to take into account the basic and just rights of all parties involved, above all the rights of the Palestinian people, whose only legal representative is the PLO, including their inalienable right to their own state.

The ministers reviewed the situation on the Asian Continent and expressed the opinion that the problems in Southeast Asia should be settled by the states directly involved in these problems by peaceful means and by means of talks.

Both ministers expressed their support for implementing the UN General Assembly resolution concerning the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, and stressed the urgent need to convene a conference on this matter in the first half of next year in accordance with the resolution of the 36th UN General Assembly session. Current bilateral relations were appraised during the talks and the development prospects for these relations were discussed.

Stressing the great importance of mutual contacts, both sides expressed statisfaction that the mutually advantageous and equitable Indian-Polish relations are developing successfully and are a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different sociopolitical and economic systems.

The talks have confirmed the need for and the possibility of further developing mutual economic contacts and establishing new forms of trade according to the principles of the economic cooperation agreements that have been in existence for many years. In this context, both sides were particularly staisfied that cooperation in the mining, power and shipbuilding industries is going well. This was confirmed by the decisions of the seventh session of the Polish-Indian joint commission on economic, scientific-technical and trade cooperation that took place in Warsaw in October of this year.

Both sides gave their support to the further strengthening of cooperation in science, technology, culture and education, for the sake of enriching the spiritual life of the Polish and Indian nations.

Both ministers concurred that exchange visits at various levels between both countries are important, and they said that Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowksi's visit to India will serve to develop cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and India in the coming years on the basis of principles that have been jointly agreed upon, and that are meant to intensify this cooperation.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown him during his visit to India, and invited India's minister of foreign affairs to visit the Polish People's Republic.

This invitation was accepted and a date for it will be fixed by diplomatic means.

SWISS WILL NOT SURRENDER BERNE EMBASSY ATTACKERS

LD202346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Switzerland has informed the Polish Government that it refuses to hand over to the Polish authorities the four perpetrators of the attack on the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Berne, who took the building by force on 6 September and held 12 employees of the Polish diplomatic representation for 73 hours as hostages. We have also been refused an inspection of the investigatory [word indistinct]. The trial of the perpetrators of the attack is to be held in a Swiss court next year.

PAP ON WESTERN MEDIA COVERAGE OF GOVERNMENT

LD182306 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Nov -- Wojciech Jaruzelski and Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, in Nowa Huta, visited Irena and Julian Wlosik -- the parents of 20-year-old Bogdan Wlosik who died during street riots there.

Though they had been informed about it by news agencies, the Western capitalist mass media almost in concord -- as if on an order -- passed over that fact in silence, and it was not for the lack of space because they reported on many other details connected with Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Nowa Huta. Simply, such visits do not fit in the picture about the Polish Government which is put out in the West for public use.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR FAR EAST TRIP 21 NOVEMBER

AU211418 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu this morning left on official friendship visits to Indonesia at the invitation of Indonesian President Suharto and Mrs Suharto, Singapore at the invitation of President C.V. Devan Nair and Mrs Nair, and to Malaysia at the invitation of His Majesty Sultan Hadj Ahmad Shah Ibni Sultan Abu Bakar, paramount ruler of Malaysia and Her Majesty Tengku Binti Muhammad.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu are being accompanied on these visits by Comrades Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Nicu Constantin, deputy minister of the machine-building industry; Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser, and other officials.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport. The party-state banners were flying above the official lounge around a protrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, members of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass organizations, and generals. Also present were Pakistani Ambassador Iqbal Hosain; Abdul Abu Bakar, Indonesian charge d'affaires ad interim; [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of Malaysia, and other staff members of those embassies.

Many working people of Bucharest institutions and organizations came to the airport to see Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu off on their latest important journey of peace and freindhsip. On behalf of Bucharest workers and of all our people, they were warmly wished a good trip and complete success on their visits to Asia. Those present also expressed their appreciation for and profound gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. who spares no efforts in his vast activities devoted to developing our fatherland and increasing Socialist Romania's prestige and role in the international arena, and forging a better and more just world. A group of pioneers gave Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu beautiful bunches of flowers.

The presidential aircraft took off at 0840 GMT.

Arrives in Pakistan

AU211819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Karachi (AGERPRES) 21/11/1982 -- On November 21 President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu paid a visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The presence in Pakistan for the third time now of the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people was a moment of outstanding importance, recording another remarkable page in the history of the relations of collaboration and friendship between Romania and Pakistan.

Occasioning a fruitful summit dialogue with special signification for the further deepening and expansion of the good relations established over the years between the two countries, this visit highlighted Romania's and Pakistan's determination to expand the collaboration in various domains of mutual interest, their collaboration in the international arena to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of international detente, peace and cooperation.

The presidential aircraft flying the Romanian people's messengers landed at the Karachi international airport which was adorned with the state flags of the two countries.

By the plane ramp President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed most cordially by General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, by other Pakistani officials.

After the official ceremony, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, together with General Mohammad Ziaul Haq left the airport making for Karachi to the applause of those present at the airport.

Arriving at the governor's house, the residence assigned to the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq conversed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Official Talks Held

AU221022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Karachi, AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- Official talks were conducted on Sunday evening between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The talks were attended for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Nicu Constantin, deputy minister of the machine-building industry, Constantin Mitea, advisor to the president of the republic, and Romania's Ambassador to Pakistan Constantin Burada.

For Pakistan by: Lt.-Gen. S.M. Abbasi, governor of the Sind Province, Ghulan Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affairs, Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industry, Lt. Gen. Said Qadir, minister of production and railways, Niaz A. Naik, first deputy minister for foreign affairs, S.T. Joshua, director general at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

During the talks President Mohammad Ziaul Haq warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and expressed his conviction that the new Romanian-Pakistani summit would give a fresh impetus to the good relations between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at meeting again the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and assessed in his turn that his visit would mark an important moment in the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The talks occasioned a survey of the stage of the collaboration between the two countries and particularly of the way in which the decisions made and understandings convenanted during the visit the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan paid to Bucharest in January 1982 are carried into effect. In that context the two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Pakistan, at the prospects opening to their mutually advantageous cooperation. It was assessed that, by joint efforts, the existing possibilities of intensifying and diversifying the bilateral economic cooperation could be better capitalized in keeping with the interests of the friendly Romanian and Pakistani peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq also exchanged views on current international questions. In that context special attention was paid to the questions relating to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Given the fact that the meetings and negotiations on the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new order held so far were below expectations, it was considered that the developing countries should strengthen their collaboration and cooperation, set forth their viewpoints and act unitarily in their negotiations with the rich countries. To this end the convening of a summit of the developing countries would be particularly useful.

During the talks questions were also approached relating to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues which should start from each people's right to develop freely and independently without any outside immixture. Efforts should be intensified in this spirit so that a global solution be reached in the Middle East and a lasting and just peace established in the region on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war and the Palestinian people's question settled on the basis of its right to self-determination, to an independent state of its own. It was also stressed that an end should be put to the war between Iran and Iraq and the problems between the two countries be solved by peaceful, negotiated means.

It was considered that the just and durable resolution of the complex problems of concern to mankind required the active and equal participation of all the states, a particular role being played by the small and medium-sized countries, by the developing countries, by the non-aligned states that make up the overwhelming majority of mankind and are directly interested in a policy of peace and independence.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq highlighted the determination of Romania and of Pakistan to further develop the Romanian-Pakistani collaboration on an international plane, to intensify the contacts and consultations between their countries at the UN and within other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the Non-Aligned Movement with a view to enhancing their contribution to the just, equitable settlement of the complex international issues.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, reciprocal esteem and understanding.

Djakarta Arrival

AU220745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu this morning arrived in Djakarta on an official friendly visit at the invitation of General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and Mrs Suharto.

Before this visit, statements by Indonesian officials and by this country's press stressed the major importance attached to this visit in Indonesia, an event of great significance both for Romanian-Indonesian relations and for international political issues.

PUNGAN APPOINTED NEW FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU201850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/11/1982 -- Under presidential decree, Nicolae Constantin was released from the office of minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and he will be given other assignments.

Vasile Pungan was released from the office of adviser to the president of Romania, minister secretary of state, and appointed minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP MEETING 20 NOVEMBER

AU201806 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The Political Executive Committee examined and endorsed the program on better using and on increasing the mineral and primary energy raw material basis. Drafted upon the initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the program incorporates a set of measures destined to contribute to more completely utilizing and to increasing the national stock of useful mineral substances in order to secure the greatest part of the mineral raw material requirements from domestic resources and thus to ensure Romania's energy self-sufficiency in the coming years.

The Political Executive Committee assessed that the national resources of useful mineral substances -- even in the case of poor content substances -- can contribute to a larger extent than up to now to meeting the requirements of the national economy. The meeting examined the most important problems linked to achieving this target of particular socioeconomic importance and established directions along which to orient geological and technological research work and the extraction of ores in order to increase the exploitable reserve stocks and to better capitalize on the riches available in our country.

Criticizing shortcomings in the field of extracting and utilizing ores from reserves already identified, the Political Executive Committee asked the ministries, the State Planning Committee and the National Committee for Science and Technology to take appropriate measures to extract all useful substances available underground and recommended that a program should be drafted in this respect to put order in the activity carried out in the mining sector. The meeting also stressed that decisive measures are necessary for flotation [in flotatie] to achieve maximum concentrates in keeping with our possibilities and to act with all efforts in order to cut back on large losses in sectors involved in the metal-chemical processing of concentrates.

The Political Executive Committee demanded that further firm action be taken to identify all useful substances, irrespective of where they are -- in the ground, underground, in water or the air -- including secondary resources in ashes and other substances. It was also recommended that all energy resources be identified, special attention being paid, apart from oil, coal and gas, to solar energy, hydrogen, biogas and biomass.

The Political Executive Committee recommended measures aimed at carrying out basic research work in geology and other sectors to study all our country's areas. It was requested that the most modern geophysical equipment be used to more rapidly and less expensively identify resources and to increase the exploitation probability rate. The meeting established measures aimed at manufacturing at home all equipment, apparatuses and substances required for developing geological research and for extracting all mineral substances. The meeting also requested that firm action be taken to shorten the duration of research work and stressed that along with identifying any kind of resources, technological solutions should be established with a view toward exploiting them in the shortest possible time. The meeting recommended that all people in charge in this field should uniformly, completely and in a long-term manner work out the process of discovering, extracting and utilizing raw materials, ores and primary energy sources with a view to exhaustively making use of those significant natural riches.

Special attention was paid to increasing economic efficiency in this field. The meeting requested that priority be given to increasing the contents of extracted ores, shortening research deadlines and reducing production costs in the overall activity of identifying, exploiting and utilizing useful mineral substances.

The Political Executive Committee recommended that the program on better utilizing and increasing the mineral and primary energy raw material basis should be worked out in stages, and that the tasks should be defined which are to be fulfilled up to 1985 and 1990 so that by the end of the eighties Romania will be able to ensure the largest part of its requirements for such materials from its own production.

The meeting established that in the coming period this program shall be examined in a meeting with cadres from the geological and mining research field and from the field of processing useful substances and that it should then be finalized with a view to submitting it to the RCP national conference for discussion and endorsement.

The Political Executive Committee recommended that along with the finalization of the program on better utilizing and increasing the mineral and primary energy raw material basis, a special program should be drafted on recouping and reusing raw and other materials and reducing the material consumption in each product, and on perfecting the system of setting cost prices that will reflect, as precisely as possible, production costs and price fluctuations at a world level, and a program on incorporating norms and tangible measures aimed at increasing labor productivity in all fields of economic activity.

The Political Executive Committee established that those programs should be submitted to the RCP national conference for discussion and endorsement.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the official friendly visit paid by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, to our country from 2 to 4 November. The Political Executive Committee particularly appreciated the new Romanian-Greek summit dialogue which, through its fruitful results, goes down as a significant stage in developing bilateral relations. It was assessed with satisfaction that the understandings and documents agreed upon during the visit open up new and broad prospects for deepening traditional relations between Romania and Greece to the benefit of both friendly peoples and countries and the general cause of peace, progress, detente and international cooperation.

The Political Executive Committee stressed the great significance of the joint declaration signed at the end of the visit, as well as the importance of agreements concluded that ensure expanded and diversified production sharing, trade relations and intensified contacts in culture, science and other fields of activity. The meeting stressed the importance of the exchange of opinions between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on international issues. This exchange stressed the broad convergence of opinions held by both Romania and Greece regarding the assessment of current developments and measures that are necessary to ensure world peace and security.

The Political Executive Committee expressed satisfaction with the fact that during the talks the head of the Romanian state and the Greek prime minister reasserted Romania's and the Hellenic Republic's desire to make greater joint efforts to promote Balkan cooperation at a bilateral and multilateral level to turn the Balkans into an area of friendship, peaceful cooperation and good-neighborliness, and to convene a summit meeting of the Balkan countries with a view to examining ways and practical means aimed at strengthening trust, cooperation and peace in that area.

The meeting also stressed the desire of the two countries to continue to act toward the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting so it will lead to the convening of a conference devoted to trust and disarmament on our continent, and so it will ensure the continuity of the process of establishing European security and cooperation begun in Helsinki to build a united Europe based on its diversity and on respect for the independence of all nations.

Unanimously endorsing the understandings and documents agreed upon during the Romanian-Greek summit dialogue, the Political Executive Committee set forth measures to implement them and to more intensively develop fruitful and multifaceted Romanian-Greek cooperation in keeping with the desires and aspirations of our friendly countries and peoples.

The Political Executive Committee also resolved certain current questions of party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU CASTS BALLOT IN 21 NOV SDUF ELECTIONS

AU211436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], this morning cast his ballot at ballot section No 1 of electoral constituency No 1 of the Grand National Assembly, thus exercising his fundamental electoral right, as all the other citizens of the fatherland who today are called upon to elect deputies to municipal, town, communal and to Bucharest people's councils. Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades from the party-state leadership cast their ballots together with the party secretary general.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's presence among the voters in that important industrial district of Bucharest who had come to the voting places to fulfill an act of great political and civic responsibility for the bright present and future of their city and for the country's new destiny constituted, in the festive and profoundly democratic atmosphere reigning at the elections, a fresh opportunity for expressing resolute adherence to the wise policies of the party and state in propelling the country along the path of socialism and the unanimous determination to unflaggingly implement the bright objectives of the 12th party congress. At the same time, the meeting with the party secretary general gave the voters an additional opportunity to wholeheartedly express their unending love, great esteem and appreciation for the beloved leader of the party and state, and to express their ardent gratitude for his continuous concern for the many-sided development of the fatherland and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

Thousands of Bucharest inhabitants warmly greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in front of the balloting section, thus reflecting the monolithic unity of all our people around the party and its secretary general, and their unwavering confidence in the party's domestic and foreign policies, as well as their determination to constantly implement them. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave friendly thanks for the signs of love shown by those who greeted them.

Upon entering the balloting section, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly greeted by leaders of centrals, industrial enterprises, and by (?heroes of socialist labor) from the large industrial units of the area. Young people gave him flowers. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leadership members exercised their voting right.

The same enthusiastic atmosphere marked their departure, people sang songs devoted to the party and fatherland and chanted at length "Ceausescu-RCP."

INVESTMENT PROGRAM TO BOOST INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

AU201500 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1982 -- Over the last 20 years in particular Romania has earmarked to accumulation, thus creating a strong industry -- first of all the basic industries, apt to ensure the production of fuels, energy and raw materials and to endow all the branches of the national economy, and then the complex-processing industries -- machine-tools, electronics, electrotechnology, optics, petro-chemistry. [sentence as received]

Statistics supply a telling image of the great efforts made in the field of investments by Romania: from five billion lei in 1949 to 47 billion lei in 1965; from 47 billion lei in 1965 to over 226 billion in 1982. These considerable funds have turned into adequate economic dynamism: Over the 1966-1980 period alone there were commissioned some 7,000 main production capacities and thousands of other units were re-endowed. The fixed assets of the national economy stand at over 2,100 billion lei at present, being mostly productive fixed assets -- machinery, equipment and installations. The quality dimension of the investment programmes is prompted by their orientation towards those sectors that ensure a higher capitalization of the nation's work force potential and resources. Within a 39 fold growth of industrial investments over the 1950-1980 period, investments went up 47 fold in electric power and thermal generation, 69 fold in the ferrous metallurgy, 161 fold in machine building and metal processing and 166 fold in chemistry. All these prove the creation of fundamental conditions for an accentuation of the intensive factors -- organizations, productivity, economic factor -- in the development of Romanian economy. Setting out from such premises a 23.6 percent growth was possible, over these three decades, with the country's employed population, 3.5 times with the working personnel and 15 fold with the national income.

The present quinquennium places emphasis on structural changes in economy. First of all, through the considerable effort made for a marked enhancement of activity in the highly technical sectors that consume little energy and raw materials -- microelectronics as also the small-scale industry that has greatly important tasks in the national economy. The priority stress falling on the investments aiming at a powerful growth of the base of raw materials and energy and on investments in agriculture, that is considered a vital sector for the progress of economy, also mirror the preoccupations for ensuring strong grounds to the quality development of economy.

The same preoccupations are reflected in the important volume of investments meant for infrastructures. This proving reproduction is viewed as a unitary process where each activity is important as it decisively conditions all the other activities. The effort made for quality and efficiency improvement is highlighted by the measures restricting the front of new investments to the end of a quicker commissioning of the already started units, of enhancing the standard of technical endowment of the existing units. These orientations aim at a more marked enhancement of efficiency with investments over the present quinquennium. While over the 1960-1965 period a unit of growth of the national income was achieved with 1,294 units of investments growth, over the 1981-1985 period the mentioned level is to be achieved with .012 units. [figures as received]

ROMANIA-USSR TRADE TALKS HELD; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU191939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1982 -- Ana Muresan, Romanian minister of internal trade, received on Friday, November 19 V.G. Bychkov, deputy minister of domestic trade of the USSR, and B.A. Karnila, deputy minister of domestic trade of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Questions were discussed on the occasion regarding the development of the consumer goods exchanges between the internal trade ministries in the two countries.

The same day a protocol was signed on consumer goods exchanges between the Ministry of Internal Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1983.

ACTIVITIES OF EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Meeting With Giosan

AU191920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/11/1982 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met on November 19 the Egyptian parliamentary delegation led by Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the good relations established between Romania and Egypt, with stress on the decisive role of the summit Romanian-Egyptian dialogue in these relations: continuous amplification. [as received] Views were also exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the two supreme legislative fora, with emphasis on their contribution to the expansion and diversification of bilateral collaboration in keeping with aspirations after progress and prosperity of Romania and Egypt, of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

The exchange of views also emphasized the important role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the promotion of a climate of security, understanding and peace in the world arena that should ensure the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and welfare.

Talks With Foreign Minister

AU191956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1982 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had on November 19 an interview with the parliamentary delegation led by Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt. During the talk questions were approached related to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. In keeping with the understandings and agreements reached during the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries, stress was laid on the joint wish to further work for a still stronger development of the traditional Romanian-Egyptian relations, for the benefit of the peoples, of peace and security in the world. The exchange of views on current aspects of the world political life, those referring to the Middle East situation in particular, pointed to the necessity of intensifying political and diplomatic efforts for a global, just and lasting settlement of the situation in that region, for the recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate right to self-determination and to set up an independent state of their own.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

AU191957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview on November 19 with the Egyptian parliamentary delegation led by Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Aspects of the diversification and amplification of the economic cooperation between the two countries were approached on the occasion.

Bucharest Factory Visited

AU201907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1982 -- In the morning of November 20 the delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the assembly, saw round the "23 August" enterprise of Bucharest. The guests learned about its specific character about its evolution, the technical level of production, the working and living conditions of the personnel. During the visit the head of the Egyptian delegation said that the enterprise was well-known in his country for the locomotives and cement mills delivered, pointing out that the Romanian-Egyptian relations of collaboration were an example of good relations between two countries to which a decisive contribution is made by top-level meetings and talks. Next, the Egyptian parliamentarians visited the polytechnic institute of Bucharest.

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU211427 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] This morning president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt led by Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation leader conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the Romanian people warm greetings on behalf of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, as well as warm thanks and great appreciation for the untiring efforts and continuous support extended by Romania and its president to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. At the same time, he expressed, on his own behalf and on behalf of the delegation members, gratitude for the interview given to them, for being invited to visit our country and to become directly acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed to the Egyptian people wishes for progress and prosperity.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction with the ascending evolution of Romanian-Egyptian relations, and pointed to the decisive contribution made by the two presidents to strengthening and expanding bilateral cooperation. They exphasized the fruitful cooperation established between the two states in political, economic, cultural and other areas, and expressed the view that numerous opportunities exist for further developing Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in areas of mutual interest, and for expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, and of the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world.

Along this line, they stressed the important role that the two countries' parliaments and parliament members can play in intensifying and strengthening Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in many areas.

Discussing current aspects of the international political situation, the sides expressed Romania's and Egypt's determination to further endeavor to halt the trend of tension and conflict, to settle interstate conflicts through political means and negotiations, to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence, and to ensure a climate of peace, security and understanding among nations. In connection with the situation in the Middle East, the sides stressed the importance of intensifying political and diplomatic measures designed to solve through negotiations the conflict in the area, and to establish a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian's right to self-determination and to have their own independent state, and on ensuring the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. They also emphasized that Israel must withdraw its troops from Lebanon, and that the integrity and independence of that country must be guaranteed.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ZAMBIAN LEGAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

AU191945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 19 Gibson Gerald Chigug minister of legal affairs and solicitor-general of the Republic of Zambia, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest handed over a message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message received and requested that warm greetings be conveyed to President Kenneth David Kaunda.

During the talk, reference was made with satisfaction to the fine relations established between Romania and Zambia to the upward course of which the Romanian-Zambian summit talks and understandings made a decisive contribution. It was assessed that broad possibilities existed to deepen the expand bilateral collaboration and cooperation, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The exchange of views on current international political questions pointed to Romania's and Zambia's determination to work for the strengthening of collaboration, solidarity and unity on action among the developing countries, among all the countries of the world, for the building of a new international economic order, for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and collaboration among nations.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of cordiality.

Other Delegation Activities

AU201911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1982 -- A delegation of lawyers of the Republic of Zambia, led by the minister of legal affairs and solicitor-general, Gibson Gerald Chigugu, paid a visit to Romania over November 13-20.

The Zambian lawyers had talks at the Ministry of Justice, the General Procurator's Office, the Supreme Court, the Lawyers' Association, as well as the Faculty of Law of the Bucharest University and courts of law and procurator's offices in Bucharest and in the counties of Buzau and Ialomita.

On the occasion, they approached aspects of the juridic and legislative system in Romania, the organization of the bodies of justice, procurator's offices and other bodies of the judiciary, the way of enforcement of Romanian economic laws in the organization and operation of the industrial units.

The guests visited economic, units, socio-cultural and touristic spots in Bucharest and other towns of Romania.

CEAUSESCU GREETINGS TO LEBANESE PRESIDENT

AU221240 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon

The 39th anniversary of gaining state independence in the Republic of Lebanon offers me the particular pleasure of extending warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness to you, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Lebanese people.

I wish you complete success in the efforts devoted to achieving extensive national reconciliation, guaranteeing independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity for Lebanon, and devoted to the country's reconstruction and to ensuring peace and well-being for the Lebanese people.

I want to express the conviction that the traditional relations of close cooperation between Romania and Lebanon will develop more and more in years to come, both at a bilateral and an international level in the interests of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples and the general cause of peace in the Middle East, in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

LATE REPORT: CEAUSESCU ENDS PAKISTAN VISIT

AU221024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Karachi, AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu left the town of Karachi on Sunday night after paying a short visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The meeting between the leaders of the two countries and the talks conducted on the occasion were a significant moment in the manysided development of the Romanian-Pakistani relations, opening broader prospects to the collaboration between the two countries.

The Pakistani president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and his wife saw off the distinguished Romanian guests at the airport where members of the government and other Pakistani officials were also present.

President Nicolae Ceausescu bade a warm farewell to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The two leaders cordially shook hands and friendly embraced each other. They expressed their satisfaction at having met again and the understandings they reached as well as the wish to continue the summit dialogue, for the benefit of both peoples, of the two countries' progress, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was invited by the Pakistani head of state to pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, an invitation he accepted (it) with pleasure.

At 0:10, local time, the presidential aircraft took off, making for Djakarta.

STAMBOLIC DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

Sundic Previews Visit

LD201646 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, leaves Monday on a friendly official visit to the GDR. Milika Sundic says:

On the Yugoslav side it has already been stated that the official friendly visit to the GDR by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, is expected to confirm the high degree of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two ocuntries. The assessment of the forthcoming meeting between Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker in these terms faithfully reflects the existing relations between the two countries, above all in the bilateral field, and, on the other hand, points to the possibility of further expanding and promoting cooperation, in which Yugoslavia and the GDR are equally interested.

In addition to bilateral cooperation, Stambolic and Honecker will also talk about topical international problems, especially the situation and developments in Europe. In this area there are also considerable similarities between the two countries' attitudes, because, as in the first example, they are vitally interested in peace and stability in Europe.

It goes without saying that there are definite differences between the attitudes held by Yugoslavia and the GDR, which are the result of the two countries' different international positions. The GDR is a member of the Warsaw Pact. This obligates the GDR, as it obligates the other member countries, to coordinate with its allies on foreign political activities, not only in connection with peace initiatives but also when the two military blocs confront each other directly, in the political, economic or military sphere.

Despite all this, however, no problems exist in SFRY-GDR relations that could essentially affect the broadening and promoting of bilateral cooperation. After all, economic relations between the two countries are highly developed and are constantly developing. The GDR, in view of its geostrategic position, exerts the maximum efforts to ensure that no major disruptions occur in that part of Europe where the two military blocs are in direct contact and confront each other. The changes that have taken place in the FRG, for instance, have not discouraged the GDR or stopped its continued efforts to promote inter-German cooperation, primarily economic cooperation.

The GDR highly appreciates Yugoslavia's efforts as a nonaligned country for the preservation of world peace and Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement. Petar Stambolic will brief Erich Honecker on the progress made in the preparations for the seventh summit in New Delhi and on Yugoslavia's attitudes to all the key problems facing both Europe and the world as a whole.

Although some of Yugoslavia's assessments of individual hotbeds of tension are different from those the GDR holds as a member of the Warsaw Pact, the fact remains that the GDR's attitude to Yugoslavia's independent position is one of complete respect. This is also the case with regard to the differences between the paths followed by Yugoslavia and the GDR in building socialism.

When one has all this in mind, it is not difficult to predict that the talks between Stambolic and Honecker will take place in an atmosphere of openness, mutual understanding and mutual trust; in other words, that their final result will be positive and beneficial to both sides.

Departure Reported 22 Nov

LD220932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for an official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State. Petar Stambolic will remain in the GDR until 24 November.

It is expected that the meeting of the two statesmen in Berlin will confirm the high degree of mutually beneficial cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR and will give new stimulus to strengthening links and friendship. During his stay in Berlin, Stambolic and Honecker will exchange opinions of the most topical problems of international life, and above all on the issues relating to efforts to further strengthen preac and security in Europe and in the world.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was seen off at Surcin airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Anton Vratusa, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Borislav Srebic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; and other officials.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER CONCLUDES TALKS WITH STAMBOLIC

Begins SFRY Tour in Sarajevo

LD191826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The final Yugoslav-Ethiopian talks were held at the White Palace this morning. Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, with their aides again considered questions of bilateral cooperation and also discussed a number of international issues of interest of both countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, spoke about his country's development plan and pointed out the plan's importance for the economic development of Ethiopia. Its realization will start next year.

In this connection the Ethiopian side expressed the desire for Yugoslav work organizations' participation in the realization of a number of projects of the 10-year plan of economic development of this nonaligned African country, especially in agriculture, energy, transportation and construction. The Ethiopian side also expressed interest in having some of its specialists trained in Yugoslavia.

During the exchange of views it was agreed to continue to maintain contacts and have talks on all these questions at the level of the appropriate government departments and at the next meeting of the Joint Yugoslav-Ethiopian Committee for Economic Cooperation, which is planned to take place at the beginning of next year.

On this occasion again both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and judged that Chairman Mengistu's visit to Belgrade and the recent visit to Addis Ababa by Petar Sambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had given a strong impetus to the joint desire to further promote bilateral relations between the two countries and their activities on the international scene, especially in the action aimed at completing with maximum success the preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned in New Delhi.

Immediately after the conclusion of the talks Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, left for Sarajevo by air.

At Belgrade airport at Surcin the high-ranking visit was seen off by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent Yugoslav personalities. His departure was attended by: Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and others.

Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milorad Pastranovic, major general of the Yugoslav People's Army, left together with Chairman Mengistu.

The several days long working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, will end on Sunday 21 November.

Mikulic Welcomes Mengistu

LD191830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, who is paying a visit to our country, started a separate visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina today.

The high-ranking visitor from friendly Ethiopia was met and welcomed at Sarajevo airport at Butmir this morning by Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Afterward Chairman Mengistu and his entourage inspected Energoinvest's production halls in Stup, Sarajevo's industrial district and Famos engine works at Hrasnica.

On behalf of more than 30,000 Energoinvest workers the visitors from Ethiopia were greeted by Ahmed Sirco, deputy chairman of the management board, who recalled Energoinvest's very happy cooperation with firms in Ethiopia, on whose market it has been in evidence for 12 years.

During his visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina he is accompanied by Petar Dodik, member of the Presidency of the socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other high-ranking personalities.

Talks Held 20 Nov

LD202132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Mostar, November 20 (TANJUG) -- President of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, now on a visit to Yugoslavia, had talks here Saturday with president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Branko Mikulic.

In the talks, both sides noted the existence of wide prospects for comprehensive cooperation in many areas between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, respectively the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The need for the two friendly and non-aligned countries to further develop and expand their cooperation in the present complex economic and political situation in the world, was stressed.

President Mengistu assessed his visit as highly useful and stated that the opportunities for larger cooperation exist on both sides. The Ethiopian delegation has gained certain experiences which will be useful for Ethiopia's development, he said.

President Mengistu left Mostar for Dubrovnik, on Yugoslavia's southern Adriatic coast.

Mengistu Travels to Dubrovnik

LD202254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Dubrovnik, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of socialist Ethiopia, left Mostar this afternoon by special plane for Dubrovnik at the end of his working and friendly visit to our country which lasted several days. At Cilipi airport, Chairman Mengistu and members of his entourage, including Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Yugoslav People's Army Maj Gen Milorad Pastrovic, were welcomed and greeted by Tomislav Milukovic, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, and other personalities. Immediately after his arrival, Mengistu went to the Villa Jadranka in Kupari where he will stay until tomorrow when he leaves our country. The chairman of socialist Ethiopia tomorrow morning will visit Dubrovnik and tour the most important cultural and historical sites of the town.

Ends Visit, Departs SFRY 21 Nov

LD211458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1434 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Dubrovnik, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia left Yugoslavia this afternoon after a visit lasting several days which included meetings with the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders. The president of friendly and nonaligned Ethiopia was seen off at Dubrovnik airport by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and representatives of the Dubrovnik municipality.

Press Communique Issued

LD211144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0714 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- The following press communique was issued in Belgrade at the end of the visit by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of socialist Ethiopia:

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the Council of Ministers, supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, paid a friendly working visit to Yugoslavia from 17 to 21 November 1982, at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The visit represents the continuation of the useful dialogue held on the occasion of the recent visit to Ethiopia by P. Stambolic, SFRY president, as well as confirmation of the long-term interest which both sides have in the development of all-round relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The visit offered the opportunity to continue reviewing the promotion of bilateral cooperation, in particular on the economic level, and to carry out a detailed exchange of opinions about the latest developments in the world situation and about a number of topical international issues.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Chairman Mengistu and the delegation from socialist Ethiopia paid visits to the Socialist Republic of Serbia, to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Talks were held on this occasion with B. Mikulic, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina Presidency, and with representatives of sociopolitical organizations.

It was concluded on both sides that signigicant results have been achieved in cooperation between the SFRY and socialist Ethiopia, which is founded upon long years of traditional friendship. Among other things, a contract was signed on Yugoslav participation in the construction of the Nekempti agroindustrial combine, with an area of about 30,000 hectares. Satisfaction was expressed with this project which opens broad prospects for developing cooperation in the sphere of agriculture to which the Ethiopian side attributes major importance in the country's overall economic development.

Both sides expressed interest in continuing cooperation in the agriculture, power-engineering, transport, construction, mining and in other spheres. These issues will be discussed in more detail at the forthcoming meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia.

D. Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Berhanu Baye, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] exchanged opinions on promoting cooperation between the LCY and COPWE, and between other sociopolitical organizations.

The talks also encompassed a number of topical international issues. Opinions were also exchanged on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and the preparations for the 7th conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries when it was assessed that this will be of exceptional importance both for the movement and for the international community as a whole. Both sides emphasized the need for broader and more all-embracing cooperation between the two countries.

The forthcoming OAU summit and developments in Africa were discussed. Both sides expressed their hope for the success of the OAU summit and supported all efforts being made by the African countries aimed at overcoming the difficulties confronting the OAU.

In a review of the hotbeds of crisis in the African Continent, such as the Horn of Africa, Chad and the Western Sahara, the two sides pointed to the need for these problems to be resolved peacefully on the basis of the UN and OAU charters, that is, in the spirit of the OAU recommendations and of the authentic principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

During the talks, a careful review was made of the situation in southern Africa. Both sides censured the policy of the Republic of South Africa and pointed to the need for Namibia's independence to be accomplished as rapidly as possible on the basis of the UN plan.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the two sides pointed out the need for broader international political action to resolve this crisis and to achieve the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people on the basis of internationally adopted principles. Support for the PLO was expressed and Israel's aggressive policy and brutal acts of violence against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples were sharply condemned.

The visit passed off in an atmosphere of cordiality, candidness and mutual understanding. It represents a fresh stimulus for the further promotion and strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Ethiopia."

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS EGYPT, MEETS MUBARAK

LD211450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- In Cairo today, President Husni Mubarak of Egypt received the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation which is paying a 3-day visit to Egypt. In the course of the conversation conducted by Mubarak and Nikola Kmezic, head of the Yugoslav delegation, president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, opinions were exchanged on the Middle East crisis, on the Iran-Iraq war, on the Palestinian issue, on preparations for the seventh conference of nonaligned countries and on bilateral cooperation.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war, it was stated that efforts must be made to bring it to an end as rapidly as possible, for war benefits neither side. It was also emphasized that the effectiveness of a solution to the Middle East crisis depends, to considerable extent, on ending this war.

The Egyptian president expressed the view that no more time should be lost in resolving the Palestinian problem and that negotiations should start as soon as possible. Mubarak said that the existing peace initiatives, the Arab plan from the Fes conference, the Reagan plan and the Egyptian-French peace initiative, must be pursued.

Mubarak and Kmezic were in agreement that the unity of the Nonaligned Movement is also dependent upon the effectiveness and speed in resolving all these problems. This unity is now particularly important with the forthcoming seventh summit to be held in New Delhi next year.

The development of bilateral cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia was a major topic of discussion during the conversation, in which Lazar Zivulj, Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo, took part. Emphasis was laid on the importance of economic cooperation and new prospects were opened up for long-term cooperation.

Received by Counterparts

LD202108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, November 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Egyptian parliamentary talks covering a wide spectrum of questions from bilateral cooperation to exchange of opinions on the international situation opened here Saturday. The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, on a three-day official visit to Egypt now, is headed by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and the Egyptian one by Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid, deputy speaker of the People's Assembly.

Both sides emphasized that the Palestine problem was the heart of the Middle East crisis and that only its integral solution could lead to a lasting peace in this region.

The Egyptian and Yugoslav parliamentarians also did a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the state in the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for a 7th nonaligned summit in New Delihi.

This afternoon, the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation was received by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian vice-premier and foreign minister. In addition to bilateral cooperation and the Middle East situation, the activity of the nonaligned countries in expectation of a 7th summit was discussed.

PLANINC RECEIVES IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER

LD191834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received today Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi minister of the interior.

They discussed questions of cooperation between departments of internal affairs and broader bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Faruq 'Abd as-Samarra'i, Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ARRIVES FOR VISIT 19 NOV

Received by SAWPY

LD192212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 19 Nov 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 19 (TANJUG) -- President of the Namibian liberation movement (SWAPO) [South-West African People's Organization] Sam Nujoma has arrived here for a brief visit to Yugoslavia.

He was received today, on Friday, by President of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Marin Cetinic. During a talk of some length they exchanged views on the international situation. They expressed special concern over the policy of force and aggression which South Africa and Israel, helped by forces of imperialist and neocolonialist domination, apply in confrontation with freedom-loving aspirations of peoples of southern Africa and the Middle East.

On this occasion, too, Sam Nujoma thanked to the Socialist Alliance and to the peoples and Government of Yugoslavia for their permanent and consistent political, moral and material assistance which fighters of the Namibian people receive.

Received by Mojsov

LD201342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, [South-West Africa People's Organization] who is on a short working visit to our country. During a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed international issues, especially developments in southern Africa with regard to the Namibian problem and the South African racist regime's aggression against Angola. They stressed the need for further efforts by the international community aimed at enabling Namibia to acquire independence as soon as possible on the basis of UN decisions and documents adopted by nonaligned countries and the OAU. In this connection they stressed the role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable factor in the process of decolonization of southern Africa. Stress was also laid on the importance of further support by the Nonaligned Movement to the peoples still struggling for their independence and freedom, and the conviction was expressed that the forthcoming summit in New Delhi would make a full contribution in this field.

Views were also exchanged on cooperation between Yugoslavia and SWAPO, and the importance of our country's aid to the people of Namibia in its struggle for liberation was underlined.

The talks between Mojsov and Nujoma were attended by Dmitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Iztok Zager, secretary of the SAWPY section for foreign political questions and international links; and Billy Mwqaningage, SWAPO's representative in Belgrade.

Departs SFRY 20 Nov

LD202118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 20 (TANJUG) -- President of the Namibia liberation movement SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Sam Nujoma left Yugoslavia this evening, Saturday, after talks with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov which focused on the developments in the south of Africa. The talks also pertained to the Namibian problem and the South African racist regime's aggression against Angola.

Both sides stressed the importance of Nonaligned Movement's further support to the peoples still fighting for freedom and independence. They expressed the belief that the forthcoming summit in New Delhi would voice full support to these peoples.

The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, was here on a brief working visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, the largest sociopolitical organization in Yugoslavia.

BORDER CROSSINGS DECLINE; DEPOSITS CREDITED

AU191729 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] Since the deposit on travel abroad was introduced, the number of Yugoslavs crossing our Western border has been reduced by some two-thirds, Relja Atanasijevic reports.

Since 18 October, 559,360 Yugoslav citizens have crossed the Italian and Austrian borders. In last year's same period, that is, from 18 October to 18 November 1981, Yugoslavs accounted for some 1,422,000 crossings on our Western border. This data has been obtained from the service of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Slovenia which keeps records on crossings on our borders with Italy and Austria. The deposit has obviously contributed to reducing the number of Yugoslavs traveling abroad by nearly two-thirds.

However, foreign trips of Yugoslavs have not completely ceased as certain circles abroad claim. It has also been noticed that the number of foreigners arriving in Yugoslavia during the past month was not greatly reduced. Compared with last year's same period, there were some 5 percent fewer foreigners crossing our border.

Otherwise, in the first 10 months of this year, 42,688,000 crossings of all passengers were recorded in international traffic on our Western border crossings, 23 million of which were by Yugoslavs.

In local border traffic, the border was crossed by nearly 14 million persons, 7 million of whom were Yugoslavs and as many Italian and Austrian citizens.